

MEMORANDUM





A TOUT LE PERSONNEL

YOUR FILE No. Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. Notre dossier

FROM

Claude Desjardins

DATE

le 10 décembre 1965

SUBJECT Sujet

OLD

Rapport finals de travaux de recherche Nombre reçu: 46

Ci-dessous vous trouverez une addition à la liste des rapports de recherches reçus à date. La première liste émise le 2 novembre mentionnait que 31 chercheurs avaient soumis le texte final de leurs travaux.

<u>Titre</u>		Auteur	Division
Planification économique et fédéralisme		Dehem	II
Le visage offert par le Canad tant qu'étant biculturel au s organisations internationales plans de coopération technique caractère régional (*)	ein des et des	Patry	IV
The political participation of French-speaking population of New Brunswick (1)		Thorburn	
Attitudes des jeunes du Québe de 18 à 21 ans	c âgés	Rioux	V-A
Evolution de l'éducation au Q	uébec	Rocher-Munroe	VI
A history of the English cath public schools of Quebec	olic	Wilson	
Comparative studies in educat Belgium and Wales	ion:	Hurley	٠.
Study of selected ethnic groutowards education in Western and New-Brunswick	ps Canada	Group Research Consultant Servi	ce

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Titre	Auteur	Division
Federal interventions on Section 93 of the British North American Act	LaPierre	AI .
Etude de la conception de l'histoire canadienne	Trudel	
Le bilinguisme et les anglicismes (*)	Darbelnet	VIII-A
Census analysis of the public service of Canada	Klein-Ledoux	
Ukrainian contribution to Canada's cultural life	Woycenko	VIII-B
Place que détient et rôle que joue la civilisation polonaise dans la vie canadienne	Romer	
A study of interethnic relations in Ganada	Groupe de Recherche Social	.e IX

Liste No. 2

 ^(*) Rapport retenu pour étude
 (1) Rapport intérimaire - Il ne sera mis en circulation que plus tard.

STATE OF THE STATE

LISTE DES RAPPORTS FINALS DISTRIBUES

Sujet		Auteur	Synopsis
DIVISION II			
Public Policy and Canadian Federalism	(c. 1)	Smiley	
Provincial autonomy - Minority rights and the compact theory	(C. 2)	Cook	
DIVISION III			
Political orientation and ethnicity in a bicultural society	(C. 1)	Frankel	»;×
DIVISION IV			,
Ethnic participation in municipal government - Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg	(C. 4)	Donnelly	
Les relations ethniques dans la vie politique montréalaise	(c. 7)	Bourassa	6
Language Training - Hull	(P.I. 3)	Benoit	
Armed Forces - History	(P.I. 7)	Forbell-Gall	ant
International Programme	(C. 2)	Meynaud	

- a) Le problème des langues dans l'économie helvétique.
- b) Le problème des langues dans l'administration fédérale helvétique.

. Louis May medical parts tropped interess i denie et lingi.

DIVISION VI

Aims and methods of instruction in language departments of Canadian Universities	(C. 7)	Torrens	*
The teaching in and the teaching of languages other than English in the five Western Provinces	(P.I. 2)	Wilson-Hurley	**
Acadian education in Nova Scotia	(C. 3)	Rawlyk	*
Finances of bilingual elementary schools in Ontario	(c. 6)	Baird	*
Etude de la conception de l'histoire canadienne	(C. 2)	Trudel	
A History of the English Catholic Public Schools of Quebec	(P.I. 5)	T.W.R. Wilson	*
Evolution de l'Education au Québec	(P.I. 2)	Rocher-Munroe	
DIVISION VII			
Essay - Biculturalism and the English Language Media	(C. 3)	Compton	*
Ecoute de la télévision canadienne et langues parlées	(P.I. 2)	Gagné	

DIVISION VIII-A

2/02/0

Essai - l'égalité entre les deux peuples	(C. 4)	Morton	*
Essai - Biculturalisme	(C. 5)	Peter	*
Conference Interpretation in Canada	(C. 8)	Nilski	2,4
Census Analysis of the Public Service of Canada	(P.I. 1)	Klein-Ledoux	*
,			
DIVISION VIII-B			
Essay - Intégration des immigrants franco-phones à la vie canadienne	(c. 1)	Kattan	*
The cultural contribution, of the German ethnic group to Canada	(C. 4)	Debor	χ¦¢
Jewish participation in Canadian culture	(c. 6)	Wisse	*
The contribution made by the	(C. 4)	Lindal	*

(C) Contrat

of Canada

au Québec

(P.I.) Projet Interne

Scandinavian ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment

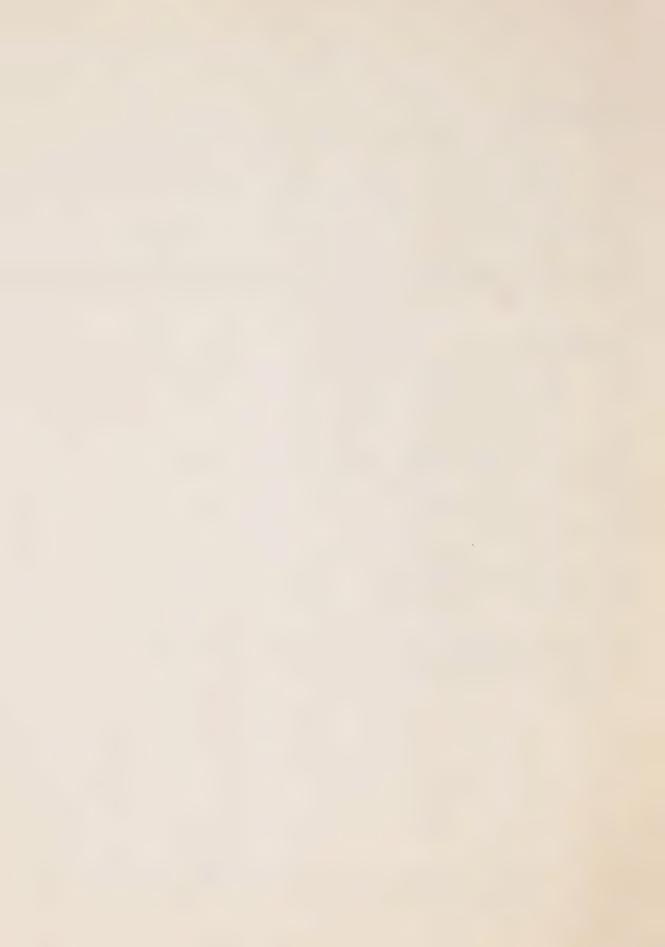
Politiques et attitudes à l'égard de l'immigration

depuis la Confédération

- * Synopsis reçus
- ** Addition
- P.S. Le numéro apparaissant à la droite des codes C. et P.I. indique le numéro du contrat ou du projet interne, selon l'ordre du manuel.

(P.I. 2)

Robichaud



INTRODUCTION

Définition

Le présent volume, intitulé "Bulletin de la Recherche" est un instrument d'information à l'usage des Présidents conjoints, des commissaires et de certains responsables de la Recherche.

Ce bulletin a pour but de renseigner les intéressés sur:

- 1. La liste des contrats et des projets internes.
- 2. La nature des contrats et des projets internes.
- 3. Les étapes de réalisation du programme de recherches: rapports bi-mensuels, rapports intérimaires, rapports finaux.
- 4. Des données générales disponibles au Centre de Recherches.

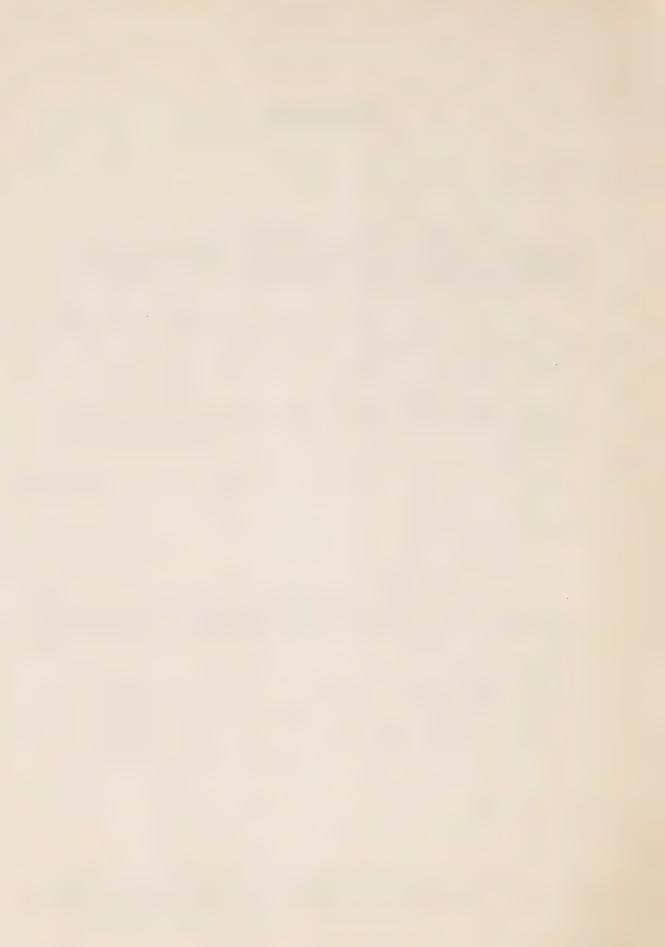
Identification

Le "Bulletin de la Recherche" est conçu sous forme de cahier à feuilles mobiles afin de permettre l'addition de documents dont l'identification se fera de la façon suivante:

B.	Table des matières
	Bulletins d'ordre général

Classification

Chaque envoi de documents destinés à être intégrés au volume, sera accompagné d'une note indiquant la façon de les classer conformément à l'identification donnée ci-dessous.



Distribution

Mme	D. N. P. C. R. J. G. J. F.	Laurendeau Dunton Morrison Lacoste Cormier Frith L. Gagnon Laing Marchand Rudnyckyj Scott Wyczynski Oliver	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 *11 12	•	J.J. Fortier J. Meisel M. Brownstone O. Hall A. Raynauld B. Neatby S. Gagné J. Ethier-Blais R. McRae A. Stinson E. Van Every (groupe d'étude)	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
	L. D. J. C. G. P.	Dion Easton Johnstone Taylor (groupe Hénault Findlay(groupe Desjardins	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Mlle	W. McKay Index Bibliothèque Yvette Tremblay G. Leclerc Bureau de la Commission-Montréal Bureau-présidents- conjoints Bureau-secrétaires- conjoints	32 33 34 35 36 37 38
				** M	Jean Pierre Rigard	1.0

No du Volume

* Correction ** Addition

Revision 20-10-65

No du Volume



TABLE DES MATIERES

- A. Table des matières.
- B. 1. Organigramme du Centre de Recherches.
 - 2. Liste des projets internes et date limite.
 - 3. Liste des contrats et date limite.
 - 4. Cédule de travail selon les dates limites.
- C. Description des projets internes et des contrats de chaque division de recherche.
- D. Bulletins d'ordre général.
- E. Divers.

Revision: 6-7-65

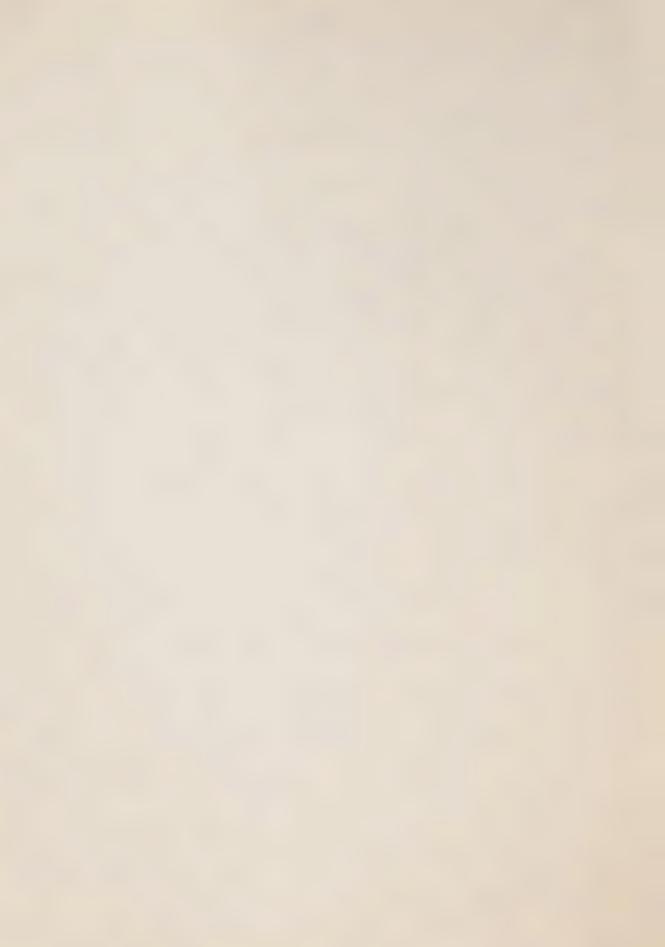
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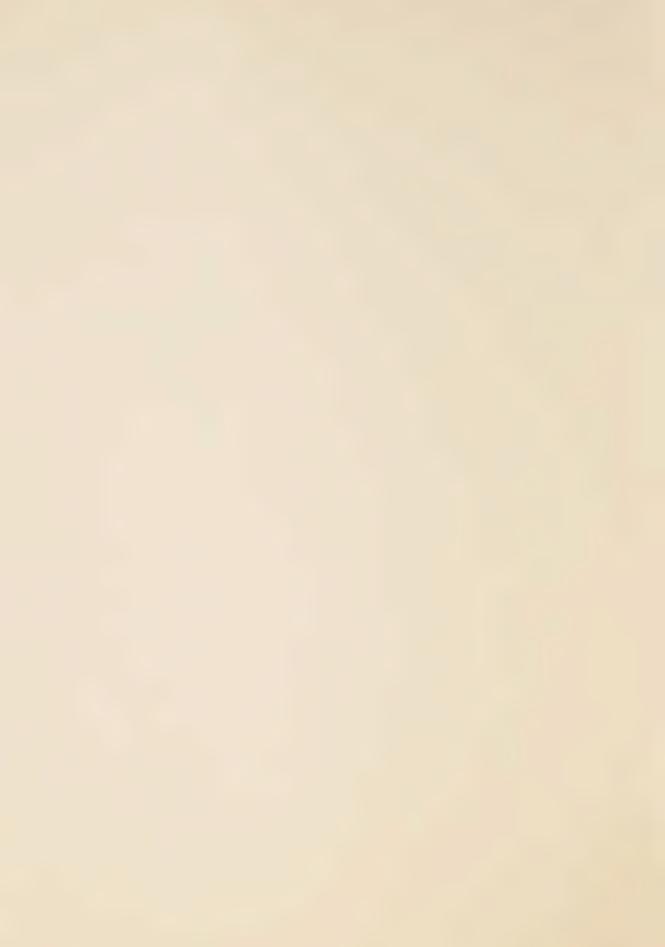


TABLE DES MATIERES

- A. Table des matières
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 Liste des contrats et date limite B.
- Description des projets internes et des contrats de chaque division de recherche. C.
- D. Bulletins d'ordre général.
- E. Divers.



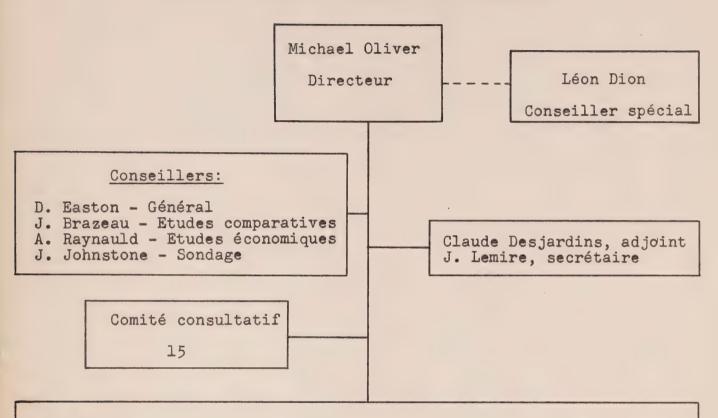




ORGANIGRAMME

DU

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES



Divisions

- I. J.J. Fortier
- Institutional studies.

II. M. Oliver

- Behavioral studie.

III. J. Meisel

- IV. M. Brownstone
- Public Service.

VA. O. Hall

- Social studies.
- VB. A. Raynauld
- Etudes économiques.
- VI. B. Neatby
- Education.

VII. S. Gagné

- Les moyens de communications populaires.

- Etudes statistiques et démographiques.

- VIIIA. J. Ethier-Blais
- Linguistiques.

VIIIB. K. McRae

- Culture.



LISTE DES PROJETS INTERNES ET DATE LIMITE



DIVISION

Etudes statistiques en général

H. Brown

Date

DIVISION III

La composition des cabinets fédéraux Le mouvement nationaliste Les conventions des partis politiques L'unité et le Nouveau Parti Etude d'une circonscription électorale L'unité et le Parti Conservateur

Lévesque Mrs. B. Wilson Barker-Vachon-Wakefield D. Sherwood H. Vanloon Leslie

30- 8-65

30-10-65 30- 9-65 31-12-65

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Les associations ethniques

G.R. Franks Stanford Benoit Benoit Ledoux Brown David Γ.

complétée

31-7-65

31-10-65 31-10-65 31-10-65 31-12-65 31-12-65

31-7-65

LaRivière M. Chevalier

Torrance Mrs. Bryan

28- 2-66 31-12-65

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DIVISION IV

Census Analysis

Language Training - Hull Civil Service Survey

Recruiting

Civil Service Commission

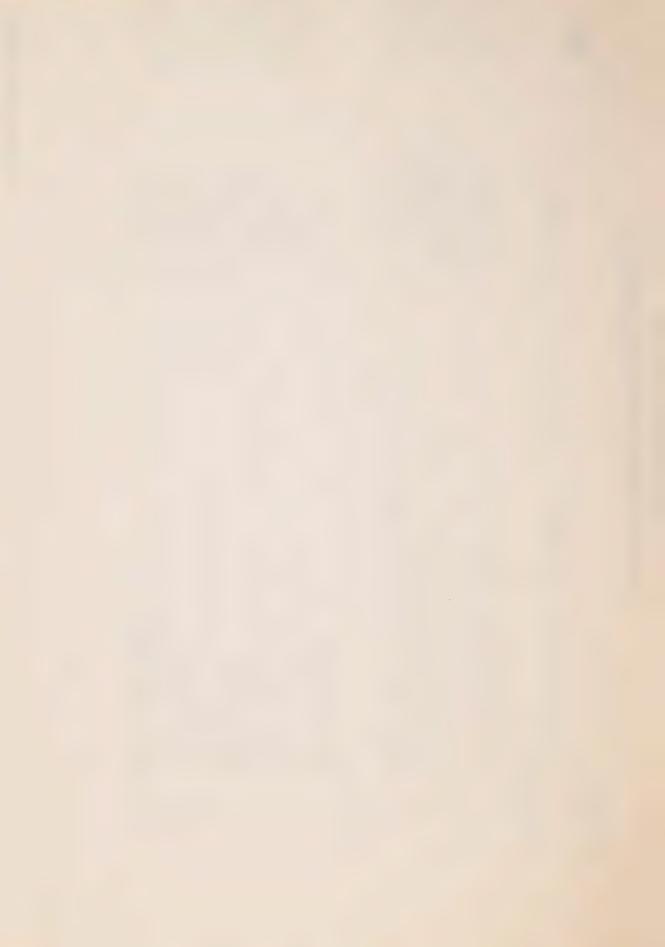
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Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

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Ontario Government Action Research 10.

Study Career Development Labour Department



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DIVISION	V-B		
	Distribution des occupations et des revenus par groupe ethnique Incidences régionales des politiques gouvernementales	Marion Melançon	31- 6-66
DIVISION	ĪĀ		
	Study of English language teaching University student survey Historical studies of minority schools in all	R. Sirkis	31- 7-65
	Menorical Composes in an alebec	F. Wilson	31- 8-65
` ~		J. Hurley	31-12-65
5.	schools federal aid to education	L. Orlikow	15-11-65
DIVISION	IIA		
40	Rayonnement de la télévision et de la radio	S. Gagné	complétée
, m-		S. Gagné S. Gagné (L.A. Biro)	complétée 31-12-65
1 4000	ision escriptive des mass media naire pour les journaux quotidiens de contenu de la presse quotidienne du contenu des films de L'O.N.F.	M. Mousseau A. Anderson A. Anderson J. Bruce A. Anderson	31-12-65 30-10-65 31-12-65 31-11-65 30-12-65



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44	nts		30-12-65
DIVISION	Le théâtre au Canada VIII-B	Gnarowski R. Houle	
10m 4m0r	Ethnic Group Studies Immigration Policy Federal Capital Study (80%) Federal Capital Study (20%) Comparative Studies Social communication study Special Services (graphs & maps) Ethnic Group Trong Tr	Krukowski Walmsley McRae McRae Irvine Czako	30-11-65 30-9-65 30-9-65 31-3-66 30-11-65



CONTRATS

DIVISION I

1. Çaractéristiques démographiques

DIVISION II

Smile		Cook
	l'égard de	
e canadien	français à	
fédéralisme	s Canadiens	ration
Etude sur le fédéralisme	Attitudes des Canadiens français à l'égard de	la Confédération
-	2.	

 Etude sur la dualité canadienne exprimée par les mécanismes de participation à l'intérieur du fédéralisme

30-9-65

Bonenfant

1-9-65

Smiley & Moore

31-8-65

Henripin

Date

1-9-65

4. Etude sur la planification économique dans un état fédéral

Etude sur les décisions de la Cour Suprême qui traitent du Canada français

Etude sur d'autres sociétés-biculturelles dans le Commonwealth 9

Essai sur la Constitution canadienne Etude du rôle et de l'importance du biculturalisme dans les activités internationales du Canada · 00

Etude de l'usage du français et de l'anglais dans les cours fédérales et provinciales 6

10. Essay on the Canadian Constitution

31-10-65

Sheppard Brière

Sabourin

LeDain

Watts

31-12-65

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DIVISION III

 Lude sur les sources documentaires portant les attitudes politiques des Canadiens français e des Canadiens anglais Etude sur la dualité culturelle au Parlement du Canada
atti des des Etude Cana

3. Etude sur les relations interculturelles au sein des associations volontaires

4. Etude sur les partis politiques - Le Crédit Social

- Le Parti Libéral 5. Composition des cabinets fédéraux

Frankel	31-8-65
Ward	31-12-6
Lemieux & Meisel	28-2-66
Stein Bergeron Gibson	30-9-65

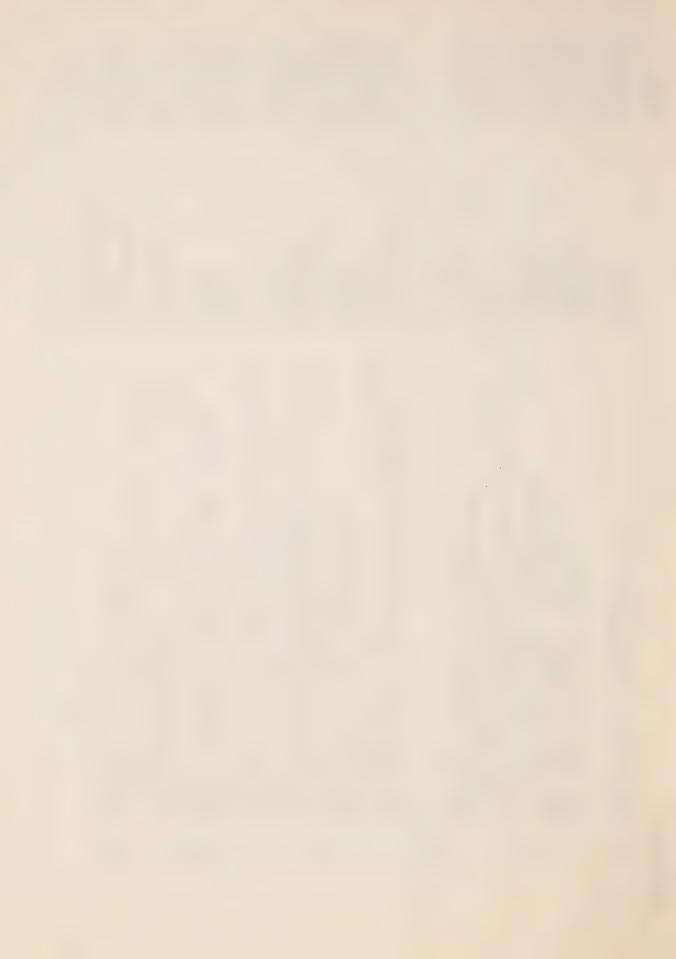
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	Gregor Crisp Meynaud Cadieux Donnelly G.R.S.C. Thorburn Lapointe Patry Lalande Bourassa		Charbonneau Auclair Dofny Hughes Carisse Boissevain Lieberson Hobart Porter Clark Rioux Briant Brown Jolicoeur De La Garde Lloyd Despland and Balthazar
DIVISION IV	1. Department - Trade and Commerce 2. International programmes 3. Municipal Government - Winnipeg 4. Municipal Government - Winnipeg 6. Provincial Government - New Brunswick 7. Provincial Government - Quebec 8. Etude de la représentation canadienne dans les organismes internationaux 9. Département des Affaires extérieures 10. Municipal Government - Montreal	DIVISION V-A	1. Bilingual & Bicultural practices in industry 2. Administration & supervision in a bi-ethnic context 3. The engineer in society 4. The young adult in school and work 5. Intermarriage among French Canadians 6. The Italians of Montreal 7. The demographic structure of Montreal 8. Survey of 400 persons of Italian parentage 8. Survey of French and English Canadians in Northern 9. Research on occupational prestige 10. Study of French and English Canadians in Northern 9. Attitudes of young French Canadians 12. Ethnic structure of the construction industry 13. Ethnic structure of the construction of French 6. Study of the degree of acculturation of French 7. A study of the degree of acculturation of French 8. Study of the Giry of Montreal 8. Maping of the City of Montreal 8. Religion & Society



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Etude des interventions fédérales basées sur	l'article 93	Etude de la conception de l'histoire canadienne	Histoire de l'education des Canadiens	Histoire des Acadiens	Etude du système scolaire dans les groupes français	de l'Ouest canadien	. Le coût des écoles bilingues de l'Ontario	Etude d'enseignement des langues et de la formation	des instituteurs	Study of the evolution of the school system in	three Acadian communities	A study of attitudes of selected Acadian communities				Comparison of achievement in French of Students in		田田	Province of Quebec
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Haynauld

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DIVISION VII

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	Darbelnet Gnarowski Mackey Morton Peters LeMoyne McNaught Nilski		Kattan O. Woycenko R. Choulgine	J. Lindal K.R. Zubkowski R. Wise	J.J.N. Cloete	J.L. Sapie	N.O.R.C. G.R.S. Regenstreif
VIII-A	Essai - Le bilinguisme et les anglicismes Traduction des auteurs canadiens Etude dans le domaine linguistique Essai - Signification: l'égalité entre les deux peuples Essai sur le biculturalisme Essai sur le biculturalisme Essai sur le biculturalisme Essai sur le biculturalisme Essay - English Canadian Values Essay on simultaneous interpretation.	N VIII-B	Essay: Problems faced by immigrants Essay: The Ukrainian group in Canada Essay: The Ukrainian group in Canada Essay: The Scandinavian group in Canada with	particular ref Canadians The Polish gro The Jewish gro	A Public Service arch study on the role of the A	n the South Africa	Canadian Youth Opinion Survey National Survey Study of leadership opinion in Canada

*addition

DIVISION

Hann



LISTE DES CONTRATS ET DATE LIMITE



CONTRATS

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Caractéristiques démographiques

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31-8-65

Henripin

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DIVISION II

Smiley & Moore		Deben	Rigaria	Watte	LeDain	Sabourin	Sheppard Brière
	3. Etude sur la dualité canadienne exprimée par les mécanismes de participation à l'intérieur du fédéralisme	0 0	5. Etude sur les décisions de la Cour Suprême qui traitent du Canada français	6. Etude sur d'autres sociétés-biculturelles dans le Commonwealth	7. Essai sur la Constitution canadienne 8. Etyde du rôle et de l'importance du biculturalisme		10. Essay on the Canadian Constitution

DIVISION III

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c & Meisel

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Revisée le 29-7-65

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Bergeron

Composition des cabinets fédéraux

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100	Department - Trade and Commerce International programmes	Gregor	0
m4m0r00	Municipal Government - Moncton Municipal Government - Winnipeg Municipal Government - Maillardville Provincial Government - New Brunswick Provincial Government - Quebec Etude de la représentation canadianno de la	Meynaud Cadieux Donnelly G.R.S.C. Thorburn Lapointe	31 - 5-65 30 - 11 - 65 30 - 11 - 65 31 - 3 - 65
9° 10. DIVISION	organismes internationaux Département des Affaires extérieures Municipal Government - Montreal V-A	Patry Lalande Bourassa	31~10~65 28~ 2~66 30~ 9~65
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125°4	rench Canadians the construction indu industry	Clark Rioux Briant Brown	30- 9-65 30- 9-65 31-10-65 30-11-65
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16.	Maping of the City of Montreal Religion & Society	De La Garde Lloyd Despland and Balthagar	31-10-65
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Haynauld	Lapierre Trudel Rawlyk Baudry G.R.S.C. Baird Torrens Co.R.S.C. Orlikow Harris Rocher-Munroe Chagnon Hurtibise	out 1811att
l. Le contrôle de l'industrie à Montréal DIVISION VI	1. Etude des interventions fédérales basées sur l'article 93 2. Etude de la conception de l'histoire canadienne 4. Histoire des Acadiens de l'education des Canadiens 4. Histoire des Acadiens scolaire dans les groupes français de l'Ouest canadien 6. Le coût des écoles bilingues de l'Ontario 7. Etude d'enseignement des langues et de la formation des instituteurs 8. Study of the evolution of the school system in three Acadian communities 5. Study of actitudes of selected Acadian communities 5. Study of actitudes of selected Acadian communities 6. Study of achievement in French language schools in Quebec 6. Essay on legal structure of Education in the 6. Province of Quebec 6. Education in the 6. Province of Quebec 6. Education in the 6. Province of Quebec 6. Education in the 6. State 6. S	

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Le Journalisme canadien (analyse du contenu)
Essay on the role of mass media in Canada (English)
Essay on the role of mass media in Canada (French) Contenu des nouvelles nationales なるよ

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Compton

Gordon

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	Darbelnet Gnarowski Mackey	Morton Peters LeMoyne McNaught Nilski		Kattan O. Woycenko R. Choulgine	J. Lindal K.R. Zubkowski R. Wise	J.J.N. Cloete	J.L. Sapie
	1. Essai - Le bilinguisme et les anglicismes 2. Traduction des auteurs canadiens 3. Etude dans le domaine linguistique 4. Essai - Signification: l'égalité entre les deux	Peuples Essai sur le biculturalisme Essai sur le biculturalisme Essay - English Canadian Values Essay on simultaneous interpretation.	DIVISION VIII-B	ced by immigran group in Can group in Cavian group i	Seay: The Polish group in Canada * 7. A Study of language practices in the South	Public ch stud	n the South African

DIVISION IX

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CONTRATS ET PROJETS

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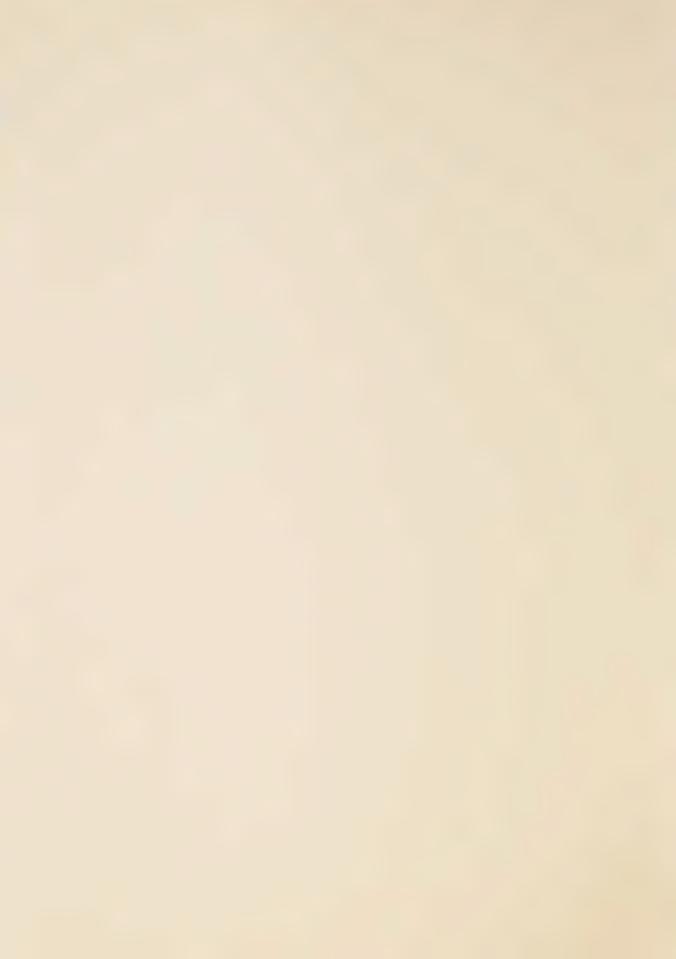
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PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION I

1. Etudes statistiques en général

H. Brown



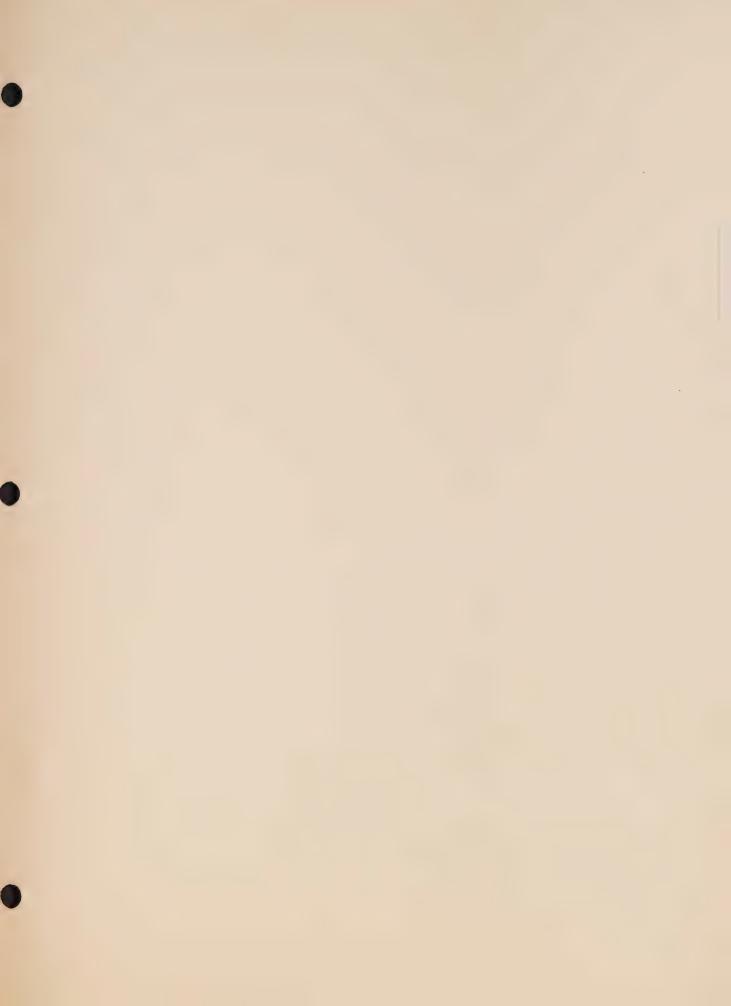
CONTRATS

DIVISION I

1. Caractéristiques démographiques

Henripin







CONTRATS

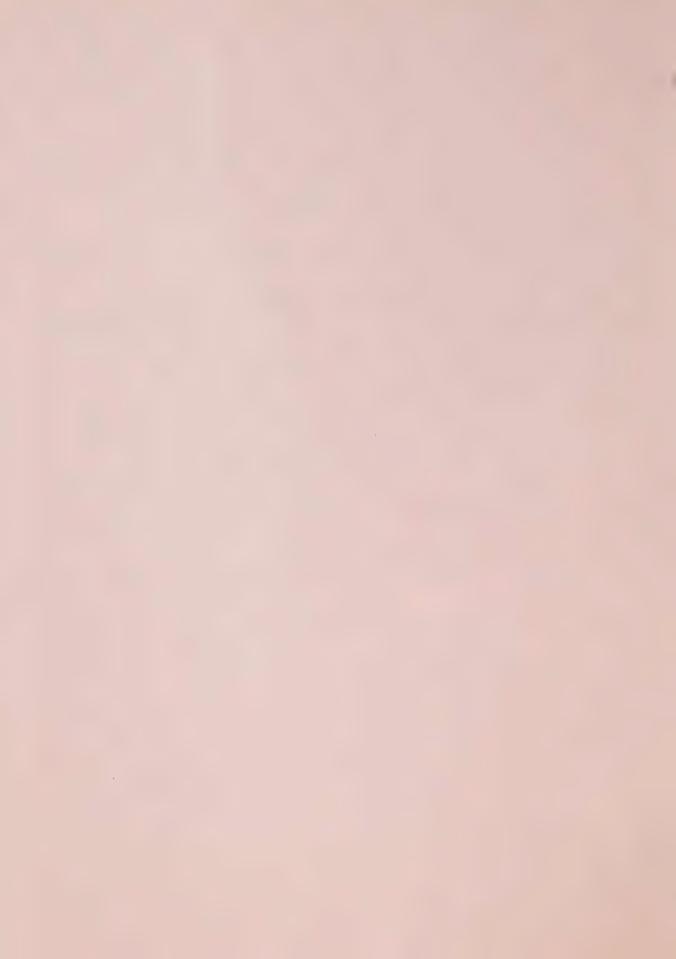
DIVISION II

	Etude sur le fédéralisme canadien Attitudes des Canadiens français à l'égard de	Smiley & Moore
	la Confédération	Cook
3.	Etude sur la dualité canadienne exprimée par les mécanismes de participation à l'intérieur	
	du fédéralisme	Bonenfant
40	Etude sur la planification économique dans un	
	état fédéral	Dehem
5.	Etude sur les décisions de la Cour Suprême qui	
	traitent du Canada français	Russell
6.	Etude sur d'autres sociétés biculturelles dans	
	le Commonwealth	Watts
7.	Essai sur la Constitution canadienne	LeDain
8.	Etude du rôle et de l'importance du bicultura-	
	lisme dans les activités internationales du	
1	Canada	Sabourin
19.	Etude de l'usage du français et de l'anglais	
	dans les cours fédérales et provinciales	Sheppard
10.	Essay on the Canadian constitution	Brière
37	Essai sur "L'idée d'un Canada Bi-National	
110	et ses conséquences institutionnelles"	T W Memin
	er ses conseduences institutionmettes	J.Y. Morin

*Addition

Revision 20/10/65

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RESEARCH CONTRACT

DIVISION II

Contract No. 2

Title: Study of French-Canadian attitudes toward Confederation

(1867-1921)

Responsible: Ramsay Cook

Projet - definition - content:

An analysis, over the period 1867-1921 of three general themes: the emergence of the idea of Confederation being based upon a compact among the provinces, the emergence of the idea of a compact between the "races" as the basis, and, finally, the concept of provincial autonomy. Among the major questions to be given consideration will be: issues related to language and schools outside of Quebec, the Riel Rebellion, conscription, immigration, some aspects of economic policy, and, possibly, relation between federal and provincial political parties.

Objective:



Method: An examination will be made of parliamentary debates between 1867-1921 and of whatever literature was written on those subjects during the period.

Duration and Personnel:

Professor Cook and two assistants Deadline: 1-9-65.

Analysis - evaluation - conclusion

Date: July 19, 1965



DIVISION II

Contract No. 4

<u>Title</u>: Study on economic planning in a federal state

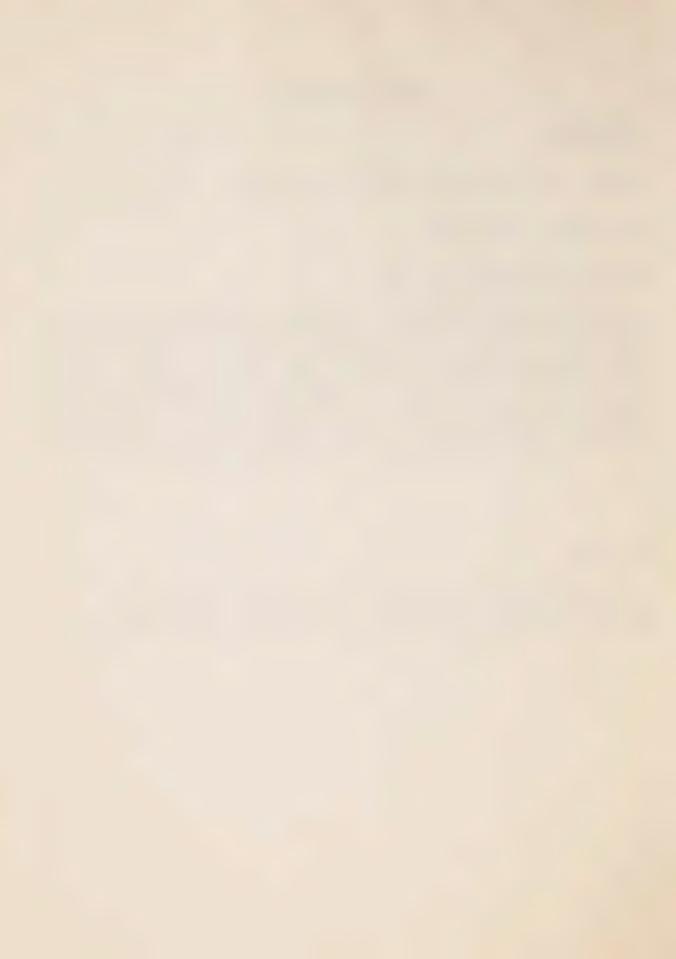
Responsible: Roger Dehem

Project - definition - content:

First, the basic significance and institutional prerequisites of different types of economic planning (French, British, Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch) will be studied. Second, lessons will be drawn from the multicultural Swiss experience in federal cantonal economic policies, from the mere complex German experience and, where relevant, from policy coordination in the European Economic Community. Third, a theoretical model will be constructed and used to show problems arising in a federal state if the central government or some provinces wish to achieve economic objectives similar to those presently pursued in unitary states.

Objective:

The definition of political and administrative settings, appropriate to Canada's bicultural conditions, which would minimize tensions or inconsistencies between economic policies at provincial and federal levels.



On examination will be made of relevant literature on economic planning, and on economic policy, - making in federal states. Discussions will be held with university professors and public officials directly concerned with the problems at hand, in Europe and Canada. Also, original analytical work will be undertaken.

Duration:

Roger Dehem Deadline: August 31, 1965.



DIVISION II

Contract No. 5

Title: Study of the decisions of the Supreme Court which relate to French Canada.

Responsible: Peter H. Russell

Project - definition - content:

The bilingual facilities of the Court will be examined in terms of: the representative character and the background of appointees to the Court, relevant aspects of the presentation of cases, language used in Court records, and investigation of bilingualism in proceedings of foreign courts. A study of Supreme Court decisions since 1949 will examine the aggregate nature of the Court's work as it affects bicultural and federal issues, and will analyze general voting patterns in the Court and determine whether there are ethnic or provincial groupings of judges in specific classes of cases. Finally, an examination will be made of important cases in which the Court has dealt with issues that are particularly sensitive to bicultural issues with a view to seeing what the Court's major contributions have been and how particular judges have approached these issues.

Objective:

- 1. To describe and analyze the extent to which the Supreme Court functions as a bilingual institution.
- 2. To examine the main effects which the Supreme Court's decisions have had on the general problems of biculturalism and Confederation.
- 3. To see whether any clear relationship can be shown to exist between the ethnic or provincial backgrounds of Supreme Court Justices and their judicial behaviour.



Among the methods to be employed in the study of bilingualism in the Court's proceedings will be examination of the backgrounds and linguistic abilities of Supreme Court appointees, interviews with some counsel who appear frequently before the Court, and examination of the Court records. Supreme Court decisions since 1949 will be analyzed quantitatively through their classification according to a general questionnaire and, possible, through use of the bloc-analysis techniques developed by. C.H. Pritchett and Glendon Schubert. Finally, leading relevant cases will be appraised in a more intensive, qualitative manner and the results of this appraisal will be compared with those obtained though the quantitative procedures.

Duration:

To be completed by 30-9-65.

Date: July 19, 1965.



DIVISION II

Contract No. 6

Title: Study of Bicultural Societies in the Commonwealth

Responsible: R. L. Watts

Projet:

The experience of the newer Commonwealth federations - in particular, India, Pakistan, Maloya, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the West Indies - will be related to issues involved in the relation between Canadian federalism and bilingualism and biculturalism. Among the topics studied in this manner will be:

- different conceptions of federalism;

- the significance of the character of the regional political units;

- the cultural impact of economic policies within

federations;

- the operation and effectiveness of inter-governmental relations:

- effect of different policies regarding the recognition and status of official national languages and cultures;

- those aspects of the institutions of central government which have been designed specifically to suit a bicultural or multi-cultural federation.

Objective:

To determine what light is thrown on similar Canadian problems by the experiences of other Commonwealth federation containing bi-cultural or multi-cultural societies.



Material acquired over the last five years in a comparative study of these Commonwealth federations will be applied to the topics outlined above.

Duration:

Deadline: 1-8-65

Analysis - evaluation - conclusion

Date: July 19, 1965.



DIVISION II

Contract No. 7

Title: Essay on the Canadian Constitution

Responsible: Gerald Le Dain

Project - definition - content:

Essay on the Canadian Constitution in relation with the mandate of the Commission, and considering the importance of certain proposals for constitutional changes proposed by French-Canadian critics, including the possible form of a special status for Quebec.

Date: July 19, 1965.



DIVISION II

Contract No. 9

Title: Study of the use of about and English in federal and provincial Courts.

Responsible: Claude-Armand Sheppard

Project - definition - content:

- I. Matters within federal jurisdiction:
 - 1. Determination of the language used in constitutional texts, proclamations, rulings and subordinate legislation, and the problems posed by possible divergences between French and English versions of a legislative texts.
 - 2. Summary of legislative arrangements regarding the language which is to be used for the drafting of opinions, summons, warrants, etc., and the problems posed by these arrangements.
 - 3. Statistical study of the language or languages used in international agreements signed by Canada and of arrangements affecting use of these languages in Canada.
 - 4. A similar study of the language used in texts of federal-provincial agreements.
 - 5. Study of the languages used in tribunals established by Parliament or composed of judges appointed by the federal government, e.g., factors affecting choice of languages, for hearings and documents, when two languages are official; possible de facto use of another language when a single language is official; etc.
 - 6. A similar study of administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial organs.

II. Matters within provincial jurisdiction:

- 1. Study of legislative and constitutional arrangements governing the use of languages.
- 2. Use of languages in inter-provincial agreements, and international agreements signed by provinces.
- 3. Use of languages in provincial tribunals, administrative tribunals, and quasi-judicial organs.



4. Municipal institutions:

- A. Determination of legislative arrangements regulating the official language of a municipality.
- B. Determination of whether, in normally unilingual provinces, a municipality primarily composed of persons speaking another language might use as a single official language or, as an additional official language, the language of those persons.

Objective:

To establish the use of languages in federal and provincial courts to determine whether practice meets the requirements of the population of each province.

Method:

Interviews, questionnaires and documentary research.

Duration and Personnel:

Deadline: 30-10-1965

Personnel: - C. Armand Sheppand - Armand de Mestral

- Armand de Mestral - William Fraiberg

mal sis - evaluation - conclusion.

Date: July 19,1965



DIVISION II

Contract No. 10

Title: Essay on the Canadian constitution

Responsible: March Brière

<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

A study on the Canadian Constitution in relation with the mandate of the Commission, and considering the importance of certain proposals for constitutional changes proposed by French-Canadian critics, including the possible form of a special status for Quebec.

Duration:

Report due 30-9-65.

Date: July 19, 1965







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION III

- 1. La composition des cabinets fédéraux
- Le mouvement nationaliste
- 3. Les conventions des partis politiques 4. L'unité et le Nouveau Parti
- 4. L'unité et le Nouveau rard.
 5. Les associations ethniques
 6. Etude d'une circonscription électorale
 7. L'unité et le Parti Conservateur

H. Vanloon Barker - Vachon -Lévesque
Mrs. B. Wilson
D. Sherwood
A. Wakerfield

P. Leslie



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division III

Projet No. I

Title: La composition les cabinets fédéraux

Responsable: R Vanloon

Project - definition - content:

The determination of the nature of the federal cabinet since Confederation in terms of the membership structure.

Objective:

To determine & analyse the composition of the cabinet with respect to the social, educational, ethnic, occupational and territorial origins of the members. The material has been or is being collected and codified for storage on punched cards and for analysis and statistical breakdown as may be required.



The data has been gathered, in the main, from biographical dictionaries and Who's Who sources with the occasional use of a special request for information where necessary. A coding manual was prepared and is being used to code the material gathered. Some preliminary tables have been run on card sorters but most of the final tabulation should be done on computers.

Duration and Personnel:

No extra help should be needed. Coding of material should be completed by early April and after consultation a preliminary report can be prepared. This should probably be critically examined prior to the preparation of a final report. This should take another 2 months but duration will vary according to the amount of information required.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

This project is amenable to some criticism on the grounds that it attempted to gather too much information - a good deal of which may be valueless. Moreover many coding categories are far too detailed, necessitating the preparation of tables with far too many cells to be useful. These problems can be overcome in the final preparation of tables, however, by regrouping data in larger units and the results should prove useful and meaningful.

Date: le 21/10/65



PROJET INTERNE DE RECHERCHES

Division III

Projet No 2

Titre: Le nationalisme canadien-français

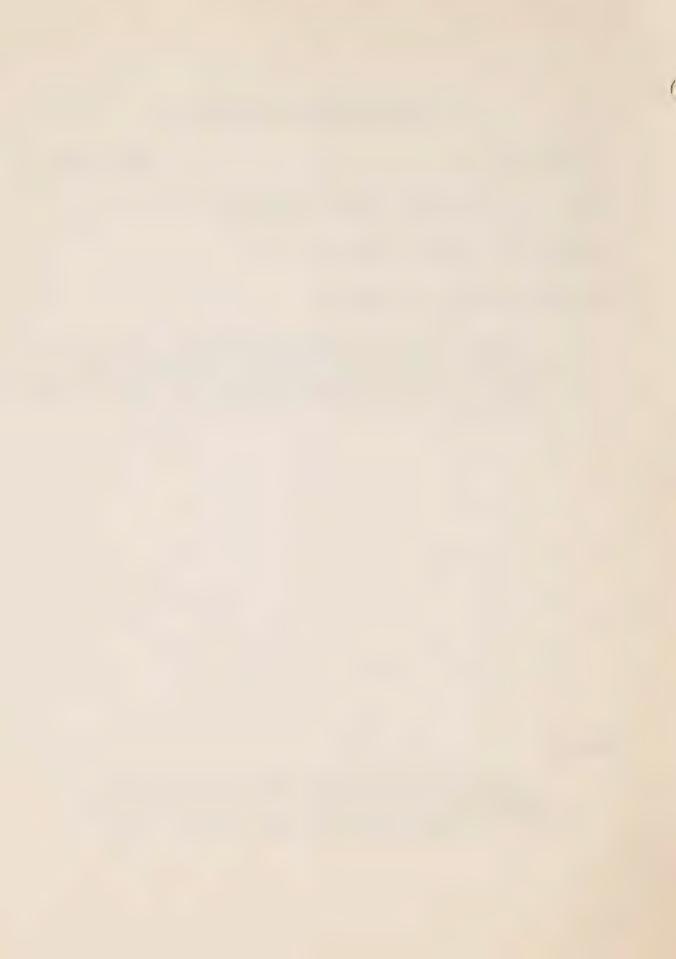
Responsables: Vachon, Lévesque, Barker

Le projet - définition - contenu

Le nationalisme canadien-français. Une étude des idéologies nationalistes chez les Ganadiens français, compte tenu surtout des idéologies plus radicales. Il y aura en plus une étude sociologique de quatre mouvements séparatistes.

Objectifs

Faire l'inventaire des idées nationalistes canadiennes-françaises et préciser les principales options politiques envisagées; étudier en détail quatre mouvements séparatistes.



Méthode:

Analyse de revues choisies comme représentatives de différentes tendances idéologiques; entrevues avec des équipes de rédacteurs; dans le cas des quatre mouvements séparatistes, entrevues non-structurées avec les dirigeants et analyse de documentation et propagande.

Durée et Personnel:

Un agrégé et deux adjoints à la recherche: MM. André Vachon, Alfrèdo Lévesque et Charles Barker.

Le rapport final est prévu pour le 30 septembre 1965.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

L'étude devra éclairer les principales options politiques proposées depuis 1954, en particulier, le statut spécial, l'état associé et l'état séparé. L'étude décrira également l'évolution des mouvements séparatistes les plus importants.



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division III

Project No. 3

Title: Les conventions des partis politiques

New Title: The Manifestation of "Ethnic" Interests at Party Conventions

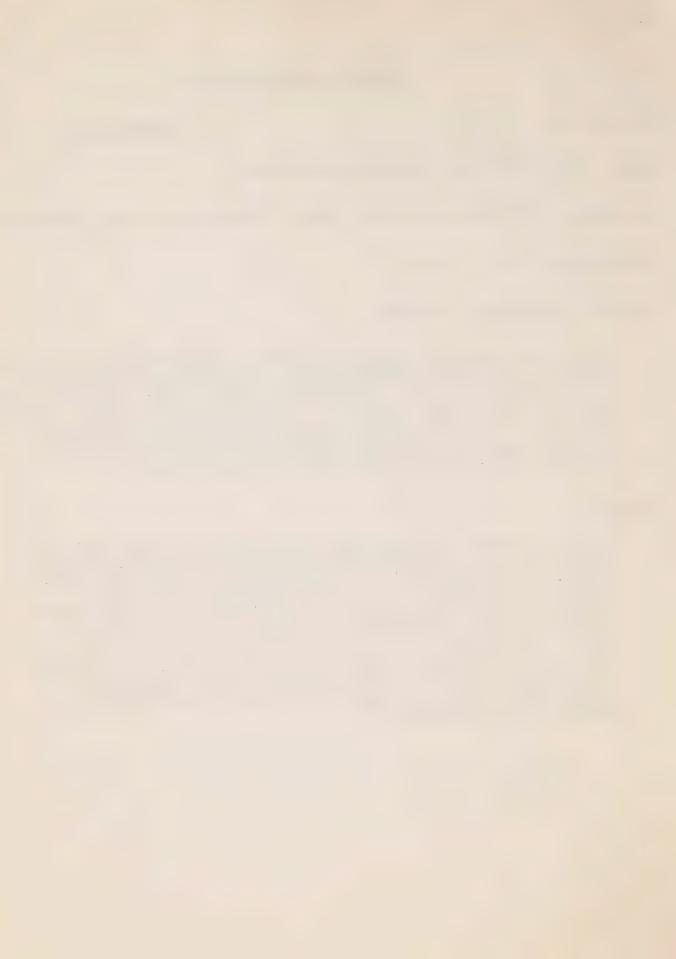
Responsible: Mrs. B. Wilson

Project - definition - content:

The overall aim is to inquire into the effectiveness of political parties in promoting Canadian unity, specifically with reference to the ethnic cleavage. The project relates solely to conventions and national meetings (councils) and concentrates on the resolutions submitted and passed, as well as on the procedural aspects of the conventions and the councils themselves, and the substance of speeches made therein; and the study is limited to the Liberal and Progressive Conservative national associations.

Objective:

The main purpose is to see what techniques of dealing with the existence of the two main ethnic groups have been used in the formal resolutions and in the conventions and councils of the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties since 1945. Differences between Liberal and Progressive Conservative party techniques may become evident and may be revealing about the approach of the parties to the nature of Canada and to its unity. An attempt is being made to distinguish various forms of "ethnic" accommodation within the framework of the national party associations. It should be possible to distinguish between mechanisms of change and adjustment and mechanisms which act as palliatives.



Examination of convention and council meeting minutes, verbatim reports, submitted resolutions and adopted resolutions. Analysis of the manner and intensity of participation by different groups.

Duration and Personnel:

One (1) research assistant (Mrs. Beverly Wilson) to continue working until completion, expected by the end of the fall.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

Process has been slow but should accelerate with use of photocopied material which will eliminate the need for extensive notes. Some suggestive results are being yielded; usefulness will grow when the findings are related to other studies of parties - viz. cabinets, national-provincial relations, etc.

October 20, 1965.



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division III

Project No. 4

Title: L'unité et le Nouveau Parti

Responsible: D. Sherwood

Project - definition - content:

The project entails a detailed examination of the N.D.P. experience regarding its formal B. & B. policies from its formation until the present.

The project consists of three major elements that make up

its content. They are as follows: -

1. The development within the N.D.P. of a formal B. & B. policy that antedates any similar development in other parties.

- 2. The development of an ideological division within the Quebec N.D.P. that led to the formation of the P.S.Q., a new party of the left in Quebec.
- 3. The development of relationships between the Quebec and federal party through a body of Quebec spokesman that:
 - a) tried to channel Quebec nationalist forces, centripetally, towards:
 - l) the attainment of an federal B. & B. policy,b) tried to restrain centrifugal Quebec nationalist forces from:

2) splitting the Quebec party.

Objective:

The objective of the study is to conduct an analysis, based on an examination of these three elements, cast in the frame of the N.D.P. as a model situation. Consequently, the project intends to:-

1. Evaluate the factors that both promoted and retarded the development of a formal B. & B. policy by the federal N.D.P.

2. Analyse divisive and cohensive forces within the Quebec

N.D.P. that were most active in 1962-63.

3. Examine relations between the federal N.D.P. and the Quebec party.



Research techniques so far used, have involved the gathering of data by the following methods:-

> 1. The building up of considerable file material from:a) The private files of those prominent in the N.D.P. b) The N.D.P. Ottawa files and Research Department.

- c) The N.D.P. Quebec files in Montreal.
- d) Party papers, newsletters etc... e) Notes from selected bibliography.

2. The gathering of information by interviews with:-

a) Party personnel both in Ottawa and Montreal.
b) Selected semi-structured interviews with members of the P.S.Q.

Duration and Personnel:

Work commenced, October 1st 1964, terminates September 30th 1965. One Research Assistant employed. David H. Sherwood.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

The project centres on the development of a formal B. & B. policy by a federal party. It contains an analysis of an ideological dispute in the Quebec party which is in itself a microcosm of the federal situation at the time when Quebec nationalism was at its most active (1962-1963)

A memorandum directed to Professor Oliver and Meisel (March 11th 1965) outlines the analytical structure of the project which at every turn exposes most of the ingredients underlying bilingual and bicultural issues in the field of political behaviour.

With this in mind there is little hesitation in saying that project is highly relevant to Division III of the Commission's work and deals with a chapter of federal politics that was in itself responsible for directing public attention to questions of bilingualism and biculturalism.



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division III

Project No. 4

<u>Title</u>: Ethnic Associations Study.

Responsible David H. Sherwood.

Project - definition - content:

This study entails a comprehensive coverage of the associations of four ethnic groups comprising what is sometimes referred to as the "third Canada". These other ethnic groups include the Dutch-Canadians, Ukrainian-Canadians, German-Canadians and Italian-Canadians.

Objective:

The objective of the study is to analyse the position of the ethnic association in relation to the community at large. It is the purpose of the study to evaluate the function of the ethnic association as both integrative and retentative agencies - either contributing to or retarding the development of a Canadian identity in their members.

The study will provide a useful function by obtaining the opinions of other ethnic groups on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.



1 .

The analysis for this study relies on a detailed mailed questionnaire sent to over four hundred ethnic associations of the various groups. As well as being distributed in English and French, the questionnaire appears in the language of the relevant ethnic group. To improve the rate of return and the final sample, ethnic associations have been approached by field workers to insure that negligent but willing associations complete the questionnaire.

Duration and Personnel:

At present the study employs one research assistant while the twenty field workers (approximate number) have largely completed their work. Statistical and translation services have and will be employed. It is hoped that the study will be complete by Christmas 1965.

<u>Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:</u>

The completed questionnaires will be coded, the results punched on I. B. M. cards and a number of programmes run off.

Mr. A. Wakefield was responsible for this project until September 1965.



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Project No. 6.

Division III

Title: Etude d'une circonscription électorale - Browe - Missisquei - also Stormout, Matapedia - Matane (?). Westmorland (?)

Responsible P. Leslie

Project - definition - content:

Study of political leadership and political communication at the local level:

(a) The political activities of formal community leaders (those active in municipal affairs, school board, church, and voluntary associations).

(b) Social characteristics, including voluntary associations etc. of party workers.

Objective:

Insight into the sensitivity of the political party as a mechanism for registering local needs and aspirations. This is seen as an essential precondition for the achievement of compromise and accommodation between ethnic groups through political parties.



6 12 800

Interviews:

- (a) community leaders(b) party workers.

Duration and Personnel:

Peter Leslie (expenses only)
J-P Bourduas (expenses and salary) - May 11 to Sept. 15, 1965.
Report deadline: January 1966.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion



CONTRATS

DIVISION III

1. Etude sur les sources documentaires portant les attitudes politiques des Canadiens français Frankel et des Canadiens anglais 2. Etude sur la dualité culturelle au Parlement Ward du Canada Etude sur les relations interculturelles au 3. Lemieux & Meisel sein des associations volontaires Etude sur les partis politiques
- Le Crédit Social
- Le Parti Libéral 4. Stein Bergeron - Le Parti Conservateur Laterreur 5. Composition des cabinets fédéraux Gibson

Revision 30/9/65



DIVISION III

Contract No. 1

Title: Study of Documentary Sources bearing upon the

political attitudes of French-Canadians and English-

Canadians

Responsible: Saul J. Frankel

Definition and Content of Project:

This project is an examination of the hypothesis that there are, in Quebec, two political cultures differing from each other and corresponding more or less, to the major linguistic communities. That is to say that English-speaking and French-speaking individuals of similar socio-economic status acquire significantly different political values, cognitions, and symbols and hence differ in their political attitudes and behaviour.

Objective:

The determination that there are two political cultures in Quebec and the suggestion of some of the main lines for more elaborate research.



- 1. Analysis of existing survey data for evidence that there are significant differences in the political attibudes of English and French-speaking Quebeckers.
- 2. Since interest groups provide important channels for political participation, classification of them in terms of uni-cultural and bi-cultural categories, collection of copies of their constitutions and by-laws, and assessment of their relative effectiveness.

Duration and Personnel:

To be completed in the Summer of 1965 (?)

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:



DIVISION III

Contract N. 3

Study of inter-ethnic relations within voluntary

associations.

Responsible: Vincent Lemieux and John Meisel

Project - definition - content:

Voluntary organizations will be examined as major influences both on public policy and general attitudes, not only towards themselves but also towards the whole community, and on attitudes of their own members. Among the questions to be explored will be:

Which are the important voluntary associations in Canada? What is their respective contribution to the accommodation of the major interests, notably those of the important

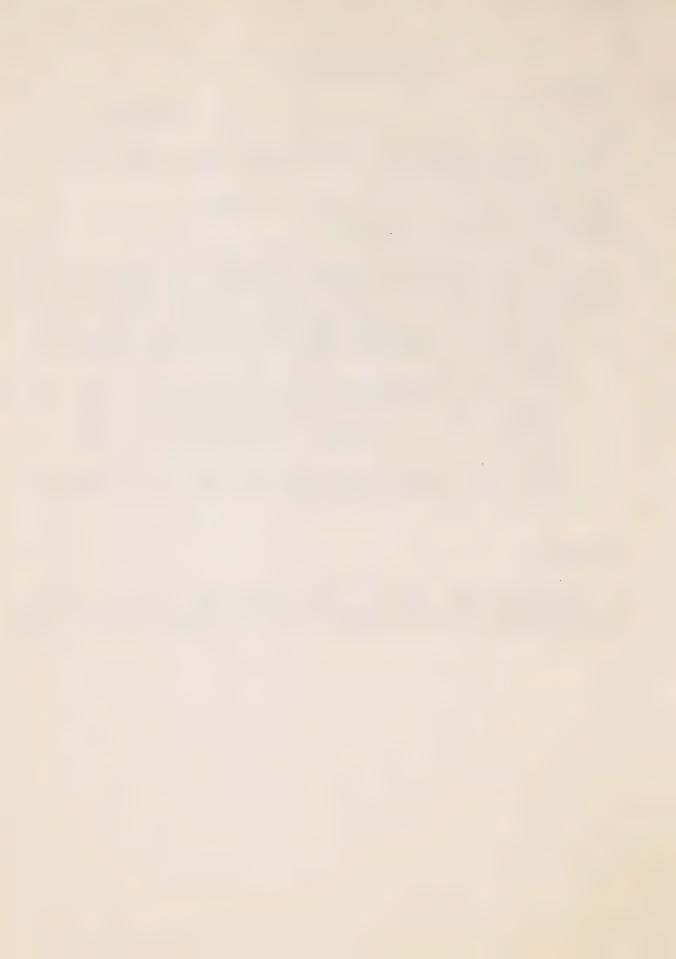
ethnic groups?

What is the effectiveness of the various types of associations in promoting or impeding accommodation and cohesion? To what extent have existing associations met the needs of Canadians for the expression and aggregation of their interests?

What, if any, are the regional and other differences, in Canada, with regard to the importance and effectiveness of various voluntary associations?

Objective:

To examine the role voluntary associations play in trying to accommodate the interests of the major ethnic groups in Canada and in promoting (or impeding) a sense of national cohesion among Canadians.



The study will be set in a theoretical framework permitting the linking of the empirical findings to a general theory about the place of voluntary associations in the community. A questionnaire will be distributed to a large number of associations selected so as to represent the most common and the most important types of associations. Also, about ten associations will be examined in considerable depth by conducting intensive interviews with their members and officials, examining their histories, records, publications, records, etc..

Duration:

Report due 28-2-66

Analysis - evaluation - conclusions:



CONTRAT DE RECHERCHE

Division III

Contrat 4

Responsable M. Laterreur

Titre: Le parti conservateur et le Québec (1930-1965).

Le projet - définition - contenu

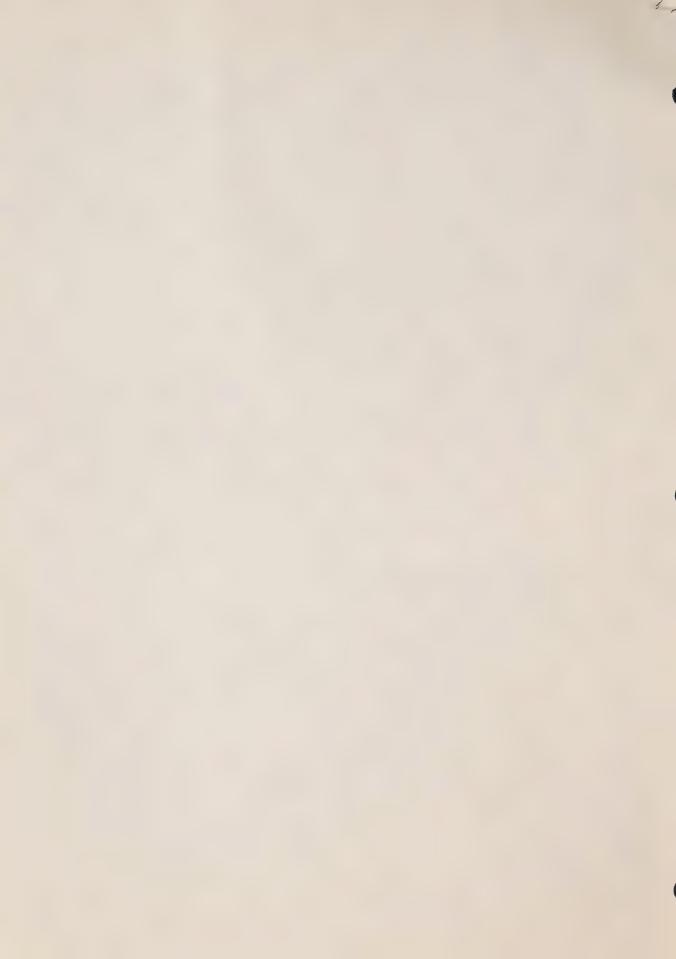
- l- les relations du parti conservateur du Canada avec les conservateurs du Québec.
- 2- le parti conservateur du Canada et sa direction (importance, à cet échelon, des Canadiens d'expression française)

Objectifs

L'étude veut pousser plus en détail l'analyse des trois points suivant :

- 1- R. B. Bennett et ses adjoints du Québec.
- 2- La crise de la conscription des années 1940.
- 3- Les années Diefenbaker.

Néanmoins, il semble nécessaire d'examiner plus superficiellement l'historique des relations du parti conservateur avec le Québec depuis 1867. Il faudrait voir - et c'est l'objectif majeur de l'étude - si les conservateurs du Québec (dont l'on essayera de déterminer approximativement le nombre et l'origine) ont participà la vie du parti conservateur du Canada.



Méthode:

Première étage: Consultation des sources écrites, imprimées ou

manuscrites (à date, les sources manuscrites

semblent inexistantes).

Seconde étage: enquête auprès de leaders conservateurs québecois

(les élections fédérales ne facilitent nullement

ce genre de travail).

Durée et Personnel:

Août 1965 - janvier 1965

Kenneth McRoberts en août et septembre.

Yohanne La Rochelle, d'août à décembre.

Les deux, sous ma direction, dépouillent les sources écrites.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

30 sept. 1965



CONTRAT DE RECHERCHE

Division III

Contrat 4

Responsable M. Laterreur

Titre: Le parti conservateur et le Québec (1930-1965).

Le projet - définition - contenu

- 1- les relations du parti conservateur du Canada avec les conservateurs du Québec.
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Les deux, sous ma direction, dépouillent les sources écrites.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

30 sept. 1965



DIVISION III

Contract No. 4

<u>Title</u>: Study of political parties - Social Credit party

Responsible: Michael Stein

Project - content - definition:

The study will concentrate on the Social Credit party within Quebec (<u>le Ralliement</u>) and will deal with the following broad topics:

1. relations of <u>le Ralliement</u> with the National Social Credit Party.

2. relations of <u>le Ralliement</u> with English-speaking and "new" (immigrant) Quebeckers, <u>e.g.</u> linguistic, ethnic, and religious composition of membership.

3. Stands of the parliamentary party the Provincial Executive and Council, and the annual Congresses on issues of bilingualism and biculturalism.

issues of bilingualism and biculturalism.

4. Issues of bilingualism and biculturalism in programmes of <u>le Ralliement</u> - as advanced by the parliamentary party, the resolutions of the annual Congresses, etc.

5. Attitudes of leaders and rank-and-file towards French-English relations, separatism, etc.

Duration:

Report due 30-9-65



DIVISION III

Contract No. 4

<u>Title</u>: Study of political parties - the Liberal Party

Responsible: Gérard Bergeron

Project - definition - content:

By way of introduction, this study will discuss: latent tendencies toward schism or secession in each of the federal parties and its Quebec wing; the long-standing largely national tradition of the Liberal Party; and distinctions between bi-ethnic or bi-cultural factors and questions of provincial autonomy or of financing central and Quebec organizations. This will be followed by a brief history of the federal and Quebec Liberal parties and the relations between them, leading up to the reuniting of the consultative council of the National Liberal Federation in March, 1955. Then, a more detailed account will be given of the Quebec Liberal party from the formation of the Quebec Provincial Liberal Federation in November, 1955, through to the implementation of secession in 1963-1964.

Objective:

To study relations between the national Liberal party and the Quebec Liberal party, with main emphasis upon events since the founding of the Liberal Federation of Quebec in 1955.



Among the methods to be used will be the examination of: official records, resolutions proposals, and various working papers of the party congresses; accounts of newspapers at the time of the congresses; and the statements of officials of the party organizations. Also, interviews will be held with those who were responsible, to varying degrees, for the evolution of events outlined above.

Duration:

Report due 2-12-65

Analysis - evaluation - conclusions:



DIVISION III

Contract No. 5

<u>Title</u>: Composition of federal cabinets

Responsible: Frederick W. Gibson

Project - definition - content:

To each of several selected episodes of cabinet formation, there will be applied a series of questions that will include the following:

1. When the Prime Minister was an English-Canadian, did he single out a French-Canadian colleague and give him a position of special weight in the process of cabinet formation? If French-Canadian, did he single out an English-Canadian and treat him similarly?

2. When the Prime Minister was an English-Canadian, did he consult French-Canadian leaders of his party regarding the formation of the cabinet and, if so, in what respects did they influence his decisions? Similarly, when the Prime Minister was a French-Canadian, to what extent did his English-Canadian colleagues influence the formation of his cabinet?

3. What portfolios did French-Canadian leaders seek for French-Canadian representatives in the cabinet and were the portfolios the most important in terms of the ethnic and cultural interests of French-Canadians, general respect and prestige, etc?

4. When the Prime Minister was an English-Canadian, did French-Canadian party leaders endeavour to extract commitments from, or to reach an understanding with, the Prime Minister on issues of policy during the period of cabinet formation?

5. In the cases of French-Canadian leaders who were taken into the cabinet, was the choice influenced by the belief that they would be more amenable to policies emanating from the English-Canadian leadership group, by contrast with other French-Canadian party leaders who were left out?

Objective:

To approach the question of the extent of past French-Canadian participation in national policy by examining historically the process of cabinet formation.



The series of questions discussed above, will be applied to the following instances of cabinet formation: MacDonald Cabinet of 1878, Laurier Cabinet of 1896, Borden Cabinet of 1911, King Cabinets of 1921 and 1935, St. Laurent Cabinet of 1949 and Diefenbaker Cabinet of 1958.

Duration:

Report due 30-9-65

Analysis - evaluation - conclusions:

Date: July 19, 1965.



Project No. 6

DIVISION III

Title: Etude d'une circonscription électorale - Brome-Missisquoi - Also Stormount, Matapédia-Matane (?), Westmorland (?)

Responsible: P. Leslie.

Definition and content of project:

Study of political leadership and political communication at the local level:

a) the political activities of formal community leaders (those active in municipal affairs, school board, church and voluntary associations).

b) social characteristics, including voluntary associations etc. of party workers.

Objective:

Insight into the sensitivity of the political party as a mechanism for registering local needs and aspirations. This is seen as an essential precondition for the achievement of compromise and accommodation between ethnic groups through political parties.



Interviews:

a) community leaders
b) party workers.

Duration and Personnel:

Peter Leslie (expenses only)
J.-P. Bourduas (expenses and salary) May 15 to Sept. 15, 1965.

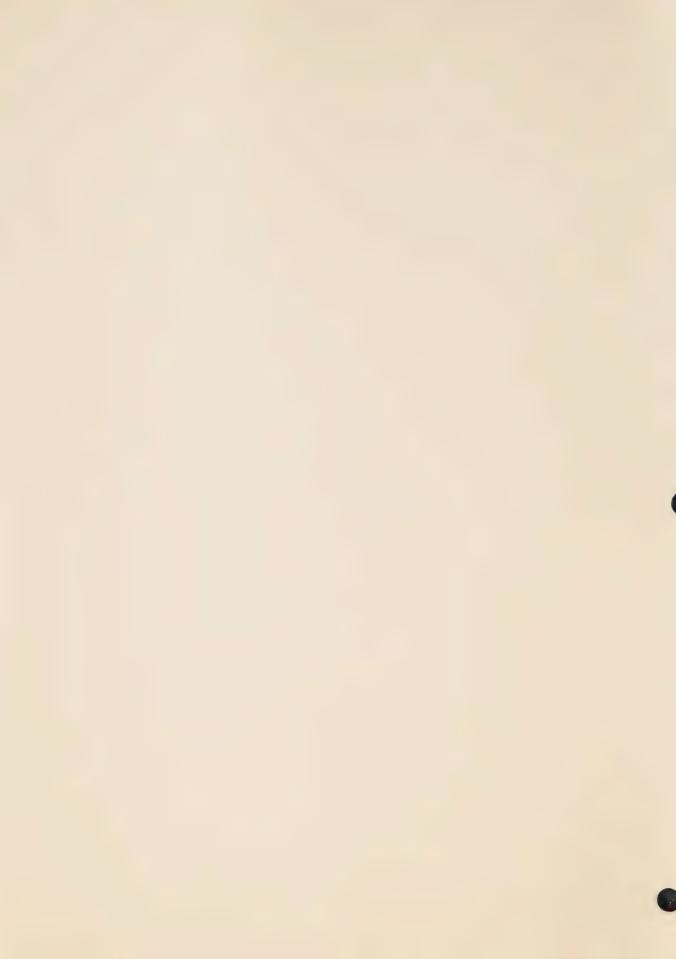
Report deadline: January 1966.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Date: July 20, 1965.







PROJETS INTERNES

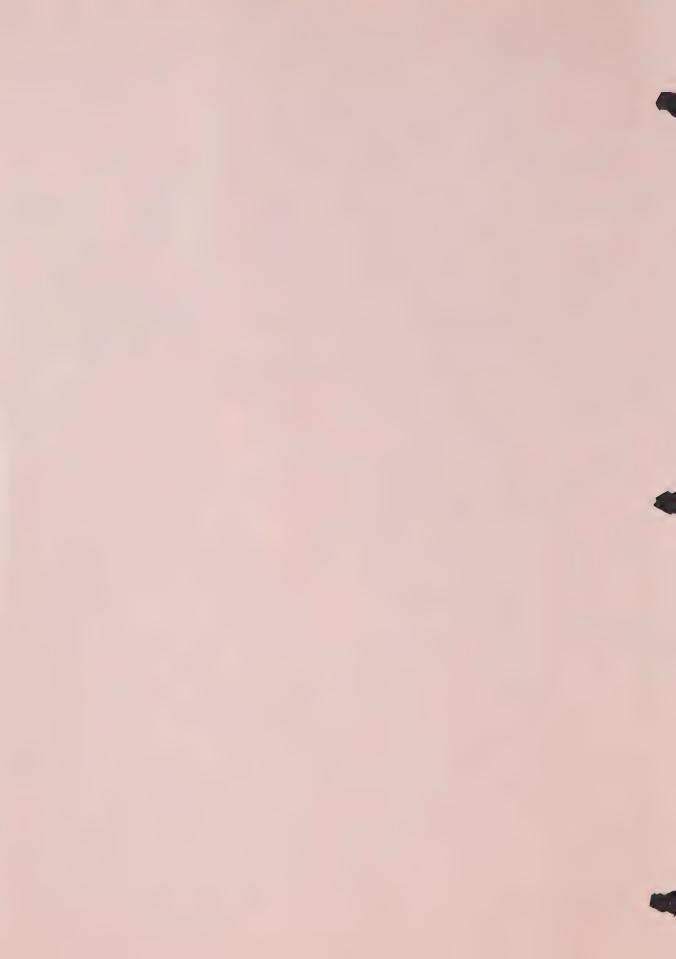
DIVISION IV

3. 4. 56. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Census Analysis Civil Service Survey Language Training - Hull Recruiting Civil Service Commission Treasury Board Armed Forces Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Translation Action Research Ontario Government Career Development Study Labour Department	H.H.L.G.I	Ledoux Brown Benoit Benoit Stanford R. Franks Forbell David LaRivière Chevalier Bryan Torrance
14.	Les projets de carrière des finissants d'université	Α.	Thibault

*Addition

Revision 20/10/65

Ab



Division IV

Project No. 1

Title: Census Analysis

Responsible: D. Ledoux

W. Klein

Project - definition - content

The project is concerned with the composition of the Canadian Civil Service, and is primarily directed toward a comparison in a bureaucratic setting of the career success of the three major Canadian ethnic blocks.

Objective

To observe and interpret the income and inicity, official language, mother tongue, occupational, sex, and geograph and distributions of Canadian federal civil servants.



Through the cooperation of the Dominion Sureau of Statistics, the tape-files of the 1961 Gensus were respected to permit the collection of all Canadian federal servants enumerated as of June 1st of that year. Two tabulations, each with percentage and numerical distributions, were produced: Ethnic origin (4) X official language (5) X income (19) X occupation (10) X sex (3) and mother tongue (4) X ditto.

Duration and Personnel:

D. Ledoux W. Klein

Begun June 1, 1965

Projected deadline July 26, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

To be submitted at completion of project.



Division IV

Project No. 3

Title: Language Training

Responsible: H. Benoit

Project - definition - content

The definition and contents of this project have not yet been finalized. This will be done upon completion of the pilot study of participants in the first course given by the Hull Language Training Centre.

It is anticipated that the study will include various departmental language training programs in order to evaluate alternative arrangements and techniques.

<u>Objective</u>

A tentative objective would be to develop, within sound cost limits, language facilities and programs which will enable those public servants to attain a reasonable degree of bilingualism whose functions make it desirable that they be bilingual.



To date: interviews with officials of the Hull Training Centre and participants in the first course.

To extended study will likely include interviews with departmental officials and course participants, and qualitative analyses by a linguist.

Duration and Personnel:

Proposed completion date: September, 1965.

Personnel: M. Collin

C. Desjardins

P. Lyman



Division IV

Project No. 4

Title: Recruiting of University Graduates for the Federal Public Service.

Responsible: H. Benoit

Project - definition - content

- 1. Basic policies pertaining to B & B with emphasis on their relationship to recruiting of university graduates.
- 2. Statistical study to determine trends in recruitment and separations particularly along ethnic lines.
- 3. Trends in output of graduates by English and French universities, and forecast of supply.
- 4. Analysis and evaluation of recruiting and selection procedures.
- 5. Comparative studies of certain Crown Corporations, Government of Quebec commercial and industrial firms.

Objective

To develop recruiting organizations and practices which will facilitate a desirable intake of bilingual and unilingual public servants. (i.e. ensure that university graduates will be recruited each year from both French and English universities in such quantity and quality that the Public Service will become truly bilingual and bicultural and will be staffed by competent people.)



Examination of C.S.C. personnel records, files and reports; D.B.S. statistical reports; interviews with C.S.C. and departmental officials; interviews with University Placement Officers; surveys (by written questionnaires and interviews) of job applicants and recent recruits; interviews with recruitment officers of competing organizations.

Duration and Personnel:

Proposed completion date: September, 1965.

Personnel: A. Jeannotte.



Division IV

Project No. 5

Title: Public Service

Civil Service Commission

Responsible: C. Lloyd Stanford

Project - definition - content

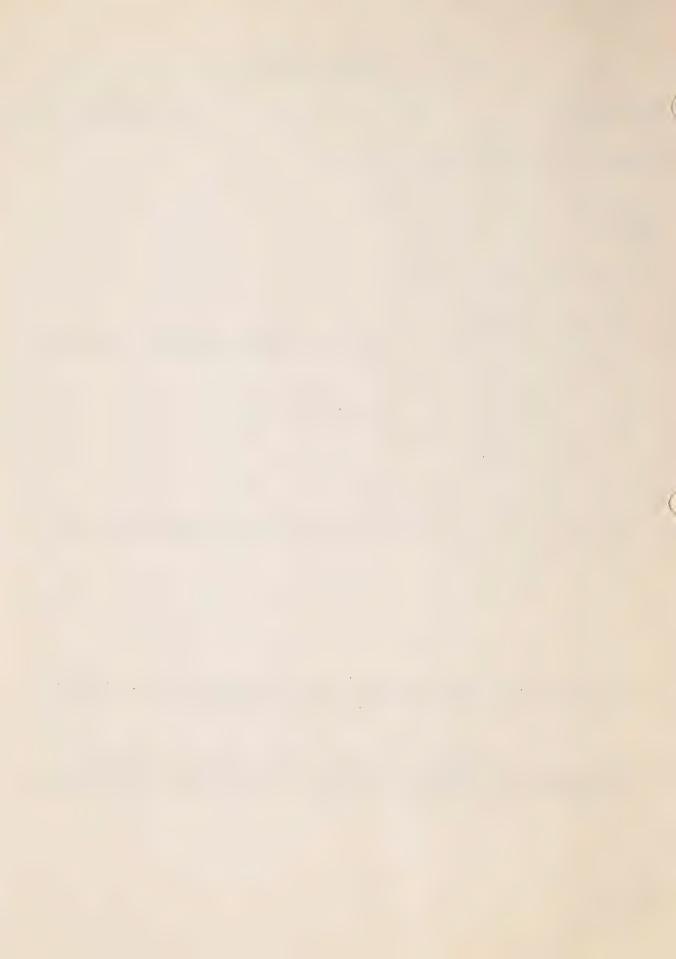
Areas of investigation

- 1. General policy and administrative context (external & internal)
- 2. Ethnic-linguistic profile
- 3. Use of language and cultural expression
- 4. Recruiting of C.S.C. staff
- 5. Career Development
- 6. Language cultural programmes
- 7. Perceptions and attitudes of CSC staff to the administrative environment.

a) To discover the precise situation and practice of bilingualism and biculturalism in the Civil Service Commission

and

b) To find out what machinery and practices exist or could be implemented to ensure or facilitate the bilingual and bicultural nature of the Commission.



Interviewing (mostly)

Documentary Research

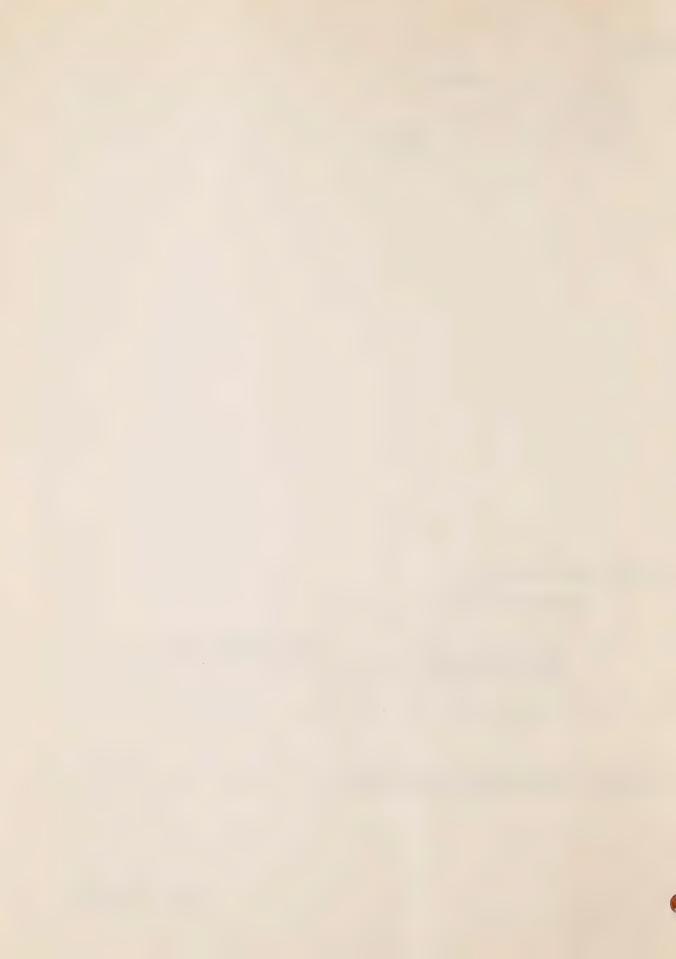
Questionnaire (C.S. survey)

Duration and Personnel:

- 1. Research Officer
- 1. Research Assistant (part time)
- N.B. Secretarial staff have carried a heavy load.

 Need stenographer to do especially transcripts of French language interviews.

(March - September 1965) 7 months.



Division IV

Project No. 6

Title: Public Service

Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the Treasury Board

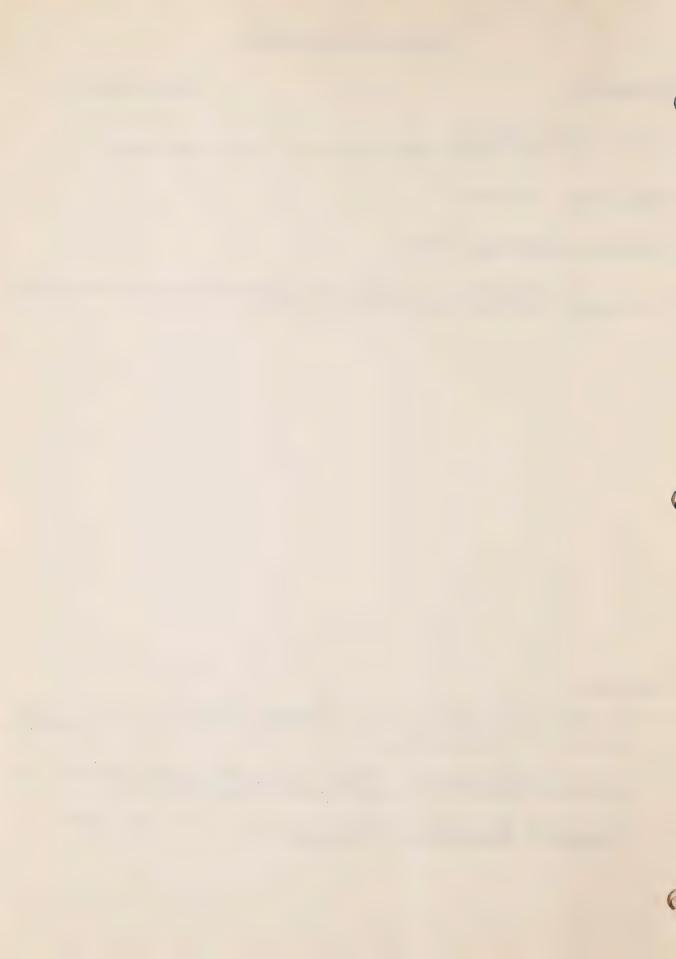
Responsible: N. Franks

Project - definition - content

An analysis of the functions, organizations and personnel of the Treasury Board and Treasury Board staff.

Objective

- 1) To discover the significance of Treasury Board's responsibilities vis-à-vis decisions which affect bilingual and bicultural administration in the federal field.
- 2) To discover the extent to which Treasury Board takes bilingual and bicultural factors into account when it makes decisions.
- 3) To discover the ethnic-linguistic profile of T.B. plus use of language in administrative procedures.



Interviews, questionnaires, and discussion.

<u>Duration and Personnel</u>:

June - August 1965

Project Officer - C.E.S. Franks
" Assistant - Caroline Andrews



Division IV

Project No. 7

Title: Public Service

Armed Forces Study

Responsible: H.C. Forbell

Project - definition - content

Historical Analysis

Personnel Profile

Organization Study

Questionnaire

Comparison with other countries

Objective

To assess the degree of French Canadian participation in the Armed Forces and to determine what factors might tend to adversely affect recruiting, selection, training, employment and release of this group. To arrive at recommendations the implementation of which would tend to improve the position of F.C.'s in the Armed Forces.



<u>History</u> - Documentary

Personnel Profile - Based largely on Armed Forces machine records.

Policy
Service Colleges & ROTP
Recruiting
Training
Employment
Promotion
Release

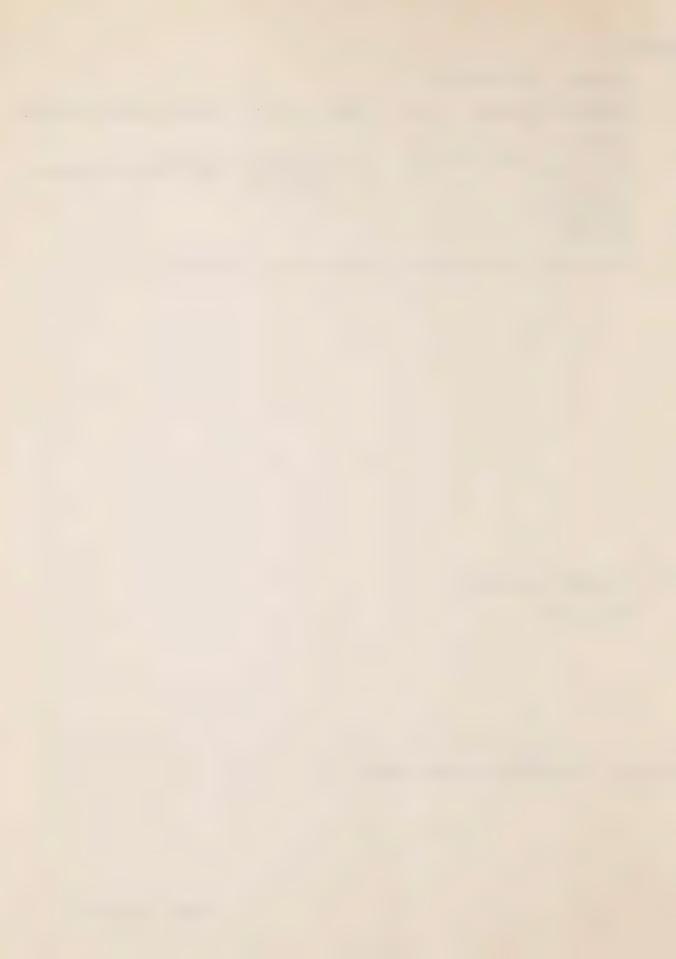
Documentary research,
Briefings, Observations (Visits),
Interviews

Interviews

Attitudes - Questionnaire, Observation, Interviews.

Duration and Personnel:

Early 1966.



PROJET INTERNE DE RECHERCHES

Division IV

Projet No 8

Titre: Fonction publique

RADIO-CANADA, en tant que phénomène bureaucratique

(Soucy Gagné et son équipe étudient la Société en tant que moyen d'information, Claude Roy en tant qu'organisme culturel).

Responsable: Jean David

Projet - définition - contenu

Tenant compte du mandat de la Commission, étudier l'organisation de Radio-Canada, en mettant l'accent sur les structures de la Société, sur la marche des carrières, sur les différents styles administratifs (s'ils sont différents), aur le recrutement du personnel, sur l'expression des deux cultures à l'intérieur des structures, etc.

Objectif

Radio-Canada est un organisme à structures parallèles aux niveaux inférieurs et où on retrouve une intégration de ces structures parallèles aux postes supérieurs (siège social). La Société se distingue ainsi des autres organismes du gouvernement fédéral. Notre recherche veut s'attarder à ce phénomène particulier de structures.



Méthode:

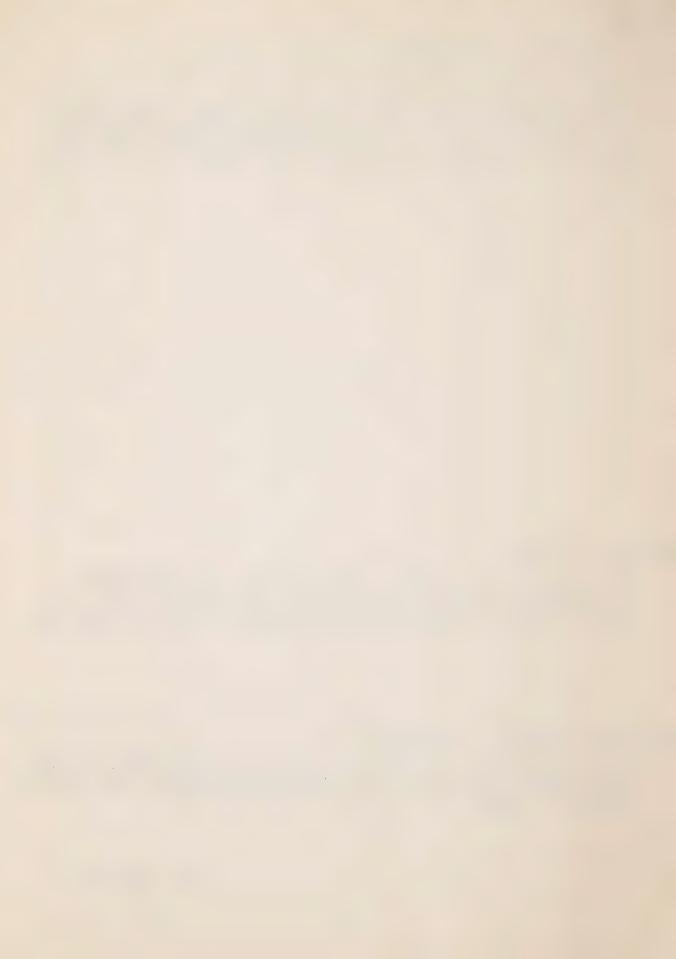
- . De nombreux interviews
- . L'analyse de documents transmis par la Société
- . Un questionnaire (le même qu'aux fonctionnaires régis par la Commission du service civil) a été transmis à tous les employés de la Société dont le traitement annuel est de plus de \$10,000. (environ 720 employés), à 25% des autres employés (environ 2,800).

Durée et personnel:

Présentement le responsable travaille seul. Il doit quitter la Commission au début d'octobre et devrait avoir terminé son travail pour cette date. La recherche avait déjà été commencée par D.M. Lyngseth qui quittait la Commission à la fin de mai *65.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Toujours au stade des entrevues. Quant au questionnaire il doit être distribué vers le 30 juin (C'est l'équipe de M. Jean Fortier - surtout M. Chabot - qui s'occupe du questionnaire).



PROJET INTERNE DE RECHERCHES

Division IV

Projet No 9

Titre: La Traduction dans la fonction publique

Responsable: J. LaRivière

Projet - définition - contenu

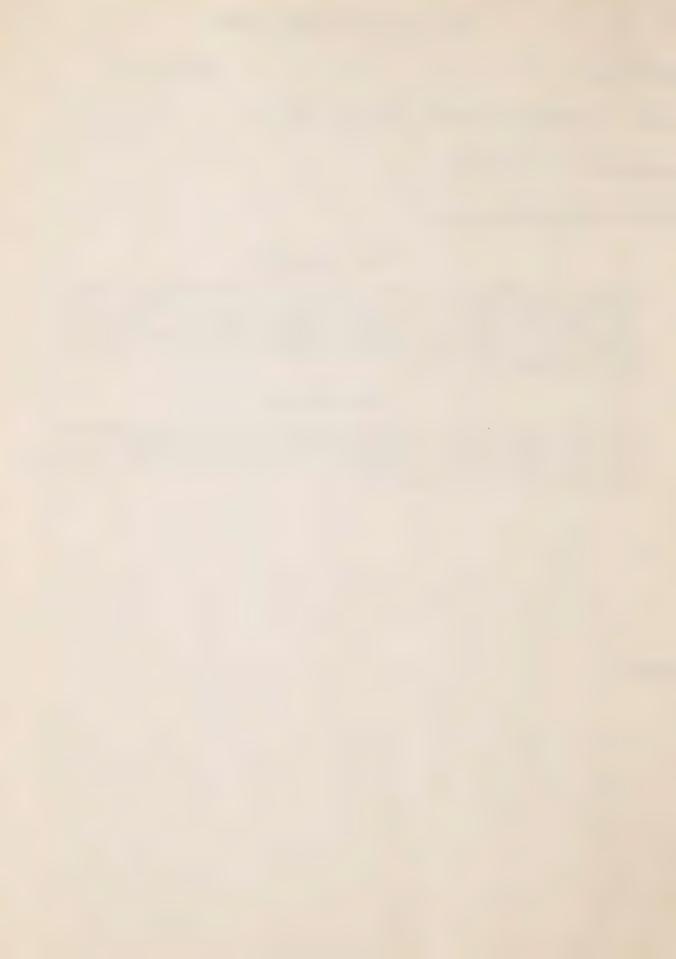
Plan horizontal

Analyse de l'état du bilinguisme dans les ministères et les organismes fédéraux en ce qui concerne: a) la correspondance, les formules, les publications et autres documents émis par les ministères; b) l'usage des deux langues officielles dans les communications verbales à l'intérieur des ministères et entre les ministères et le public.

Plan vertical

Etude de l'organisation et du fonctionnement du Bureau des traductions dans le but de déterminer les mesures à prendre pour améliorer la traduction du point de vue de l'efficacité (réduction des délais) et de la qualité.

Objectif



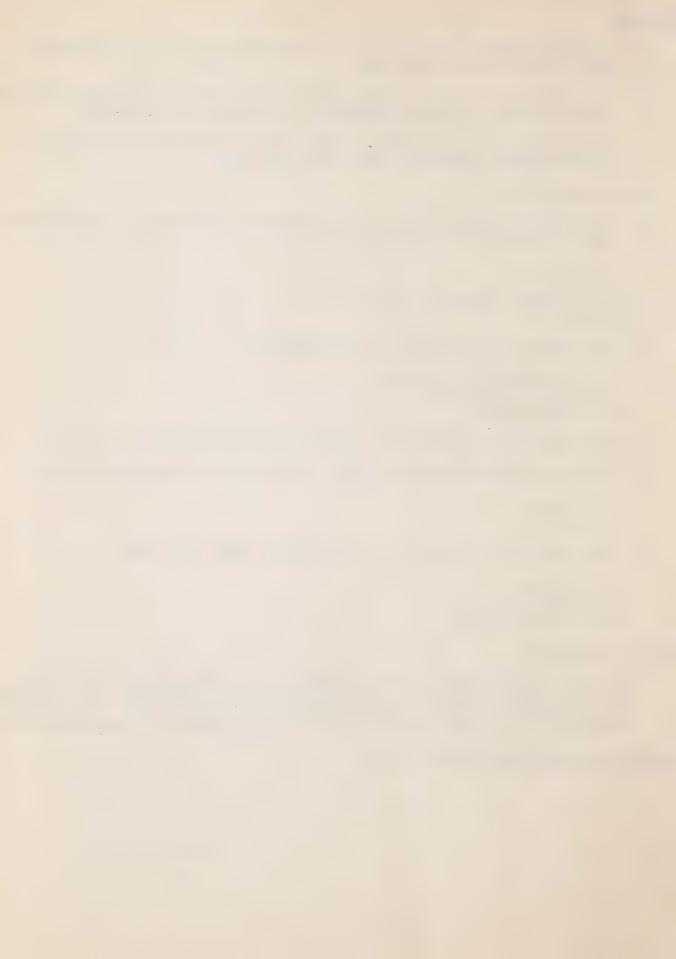
Méthodes:

- 1. a) Un questionnaire adressé à tous les ministères et à la plupart des sociétés de la Couronne.
 - b) Des interviews dans quelques ministères, lorsque le questionnaire sera retourné, pour compléter les renseignements obtenus.
- 2. Interviews du surintendant et des chefs de 10 des 20 divisions de traduction réparties dans les ministères.
- 3. Etude comparative
 - a) des services de traduction d'organismes fédéraux qui ne dépendent pas du Bureau de la traduction
 - i) C.M.H.C.
 - ii) C.B.C.
 - iii) National Research Board
 - iv) C.N.R.
 - b) des services de traduction provinciaux.
 - i) Gouvernement du Québec
 - ii) Ville de Montréal
 - iii) Hydro-Québec
 - c) des agences de traduction privées, principalement au Québec.
 - d) des services de traduction des organisations internationales.
 - i) I.C.A.O.
 - ii) O.N.U.
 - e) des services de traduction des autres pays bilingues.
 - i) Suisse
 - ii) Belgique
 - iii) Afrique du Sud

Durée et personnel:

Un rapport préliminaire sur le Bureau des traductions devrait être prêt à la fin de juillet. Un rapport final, comportant les résultats du questionnaire devrait être présenté à la fin d'août. L'aide d'une personne pourra être requise pour le dépouillement du questionnaire.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion



Division IV

Project No. 10

Title: Departmental Discussion Groups

An operational experiment in B & B planning at the departmental

level

Responsible: M. Chevalier

Project - definition - content

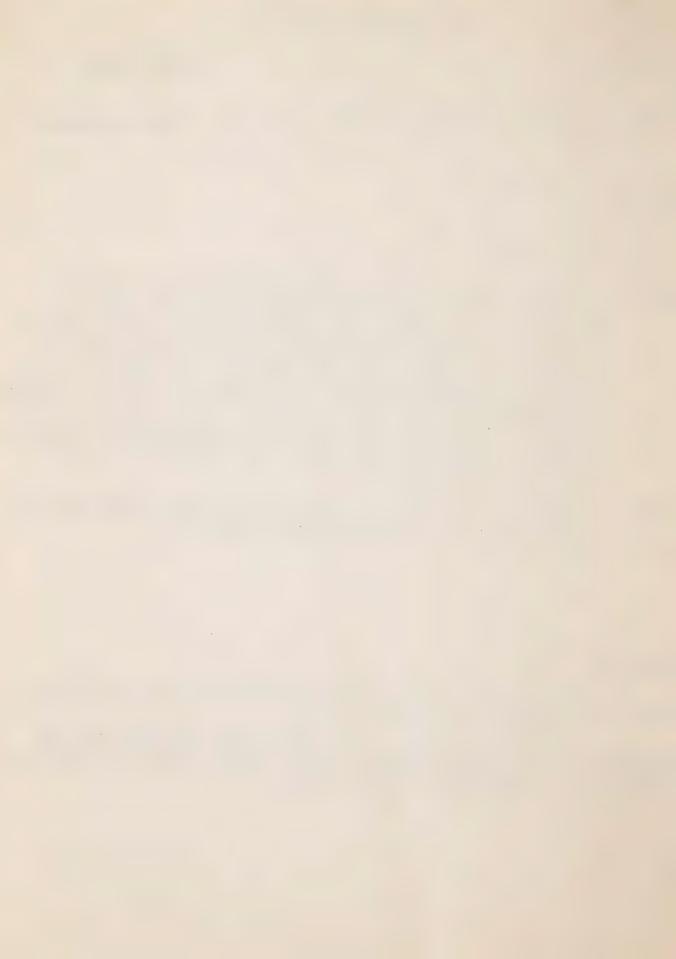
The setting up of B and B "discussion groups" by the senior officer of twelve agencies and departments of the federal government. The groups will undertake a series of meetings from July 2nd to August 3lst, numbering between three and five. An estimate of thrity-six meetings is visualized during this period (an average of three per agency). That amounts to thirty-six meetings in forty working days. As far as possible, the undersigned should attend all meetings, or we should consider the bringing in of an associate to share this burden. If Stage 2, described below is visualized, the commitment of associate becomes more important, in order that he may be made responsible for Stage 2 after the 3lst August; this would then require an additional assistant.

Stage 2 During the period July 2 - Aug. 31, as dictated by the kind of progress made with the first twelve departments, discussion groups will be set up in a number of other agencies.

Objective

To assess the possibilities and constraints of a continuing planning process at the departmental level.

Immediate objective: After August 31st, discussion groups will be continued where possible, with initiative of Commission staff diminishing. A realistic objective may be to have six of the first twelve groups still in operation by December 31st.



The department will set up the group and schedule the Meetings Commission staff will attend and participate to a degree and in a way which will vary with each department. A systematic approach is being sought from the first meetings.

Duration and Personnel

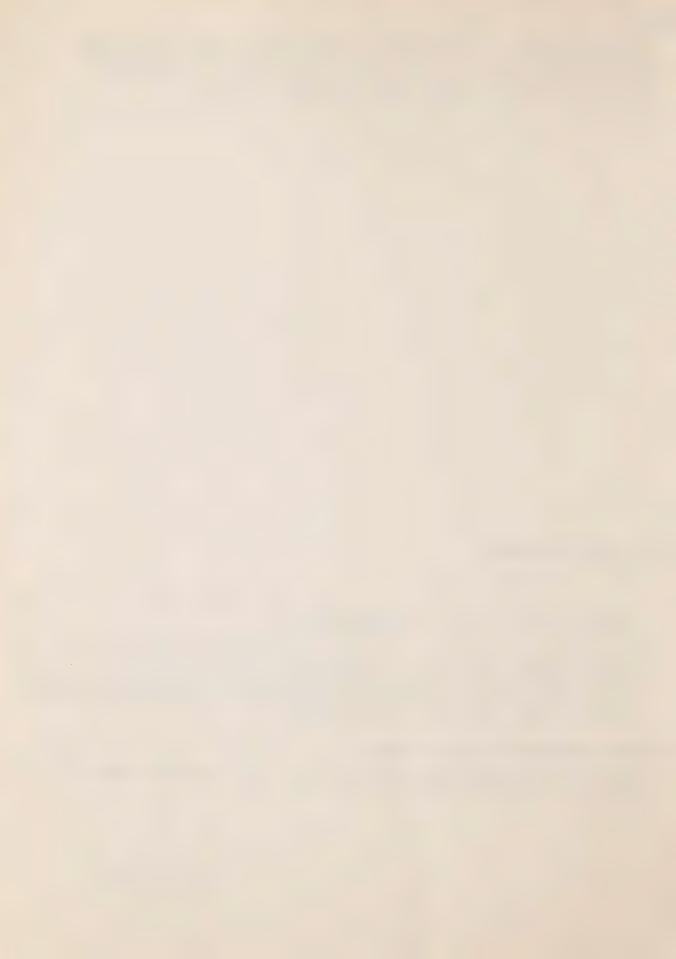
July 2 - December 31st.

Chevalier (full time) to August 31st, one quarter time to Dec. 31st. Cartwright (full time) to September 30.

Chevalier and Cartwright can (with difficulty) complete Stage I, if they are given the use of a secretary full time. If we are to comtemplate Stage II, we must think in terms of adding an associate and an assistant from July 1st to December 31st, with an additional secretary half time for July and August.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

The first two meetings to be held this week (Forestry Wednesday, May 30, D.B.S. Friday, July 2).



Division IV

Project no. 11

Title: Ontario Government

Responsible Mrs. N. Bryan

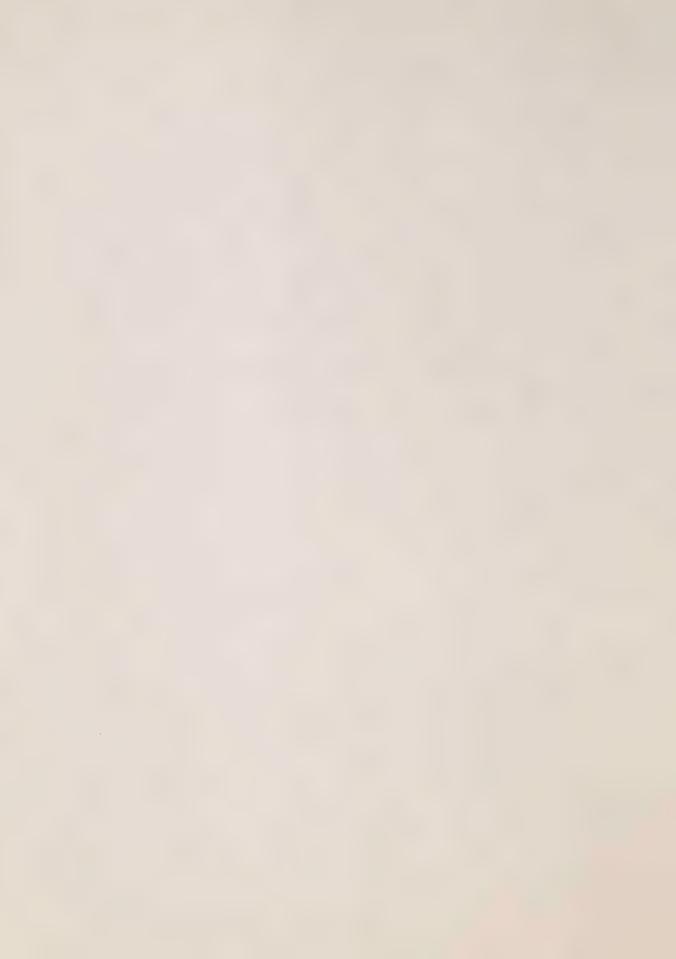
<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

- I Collection of basic data on:
 - a) the linguistic and ethnic composition of the Ontario population;
 - b) the linguistic and ethnic composition of the Ontario civil service;
 - c) Ontario Government legislation and policy on language and ethnicity.
- II Study of language use in the Ontario civil service.
- III Study of the Characteristic Patterns of Administration in the Ontario Government:
 - a) organization
 - b) career development
 - c) negotiating relation between government and civil service

Objective: To acquire information for comparison with

information on

- a) the federal service (with respect to language use and career development particularly); and
- b) the Government of Quebec, on which a parallel study is being done. Refer to outline of the Study of the Government of Ontario which was submitted to the Government of Ontario in September, 1965.



Method: 1. Questionnaire to be distributed to 4,000-6,000 civil servants.

(See Project Outline mentioned on previous page)

- 2. Interviews with selected civil servants.
- 3. Reading selected government documents.

Duration and Personnel:

Duration: probably four months from commencement.

Personnel: one at present. Assistance will be

required when the project actually starts.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

September 30, 1965.



PROJET INTERNE DE RECHERCHES

Division IV

Projet No. 14

Titre: Les projets de carrière des finissants d'université..

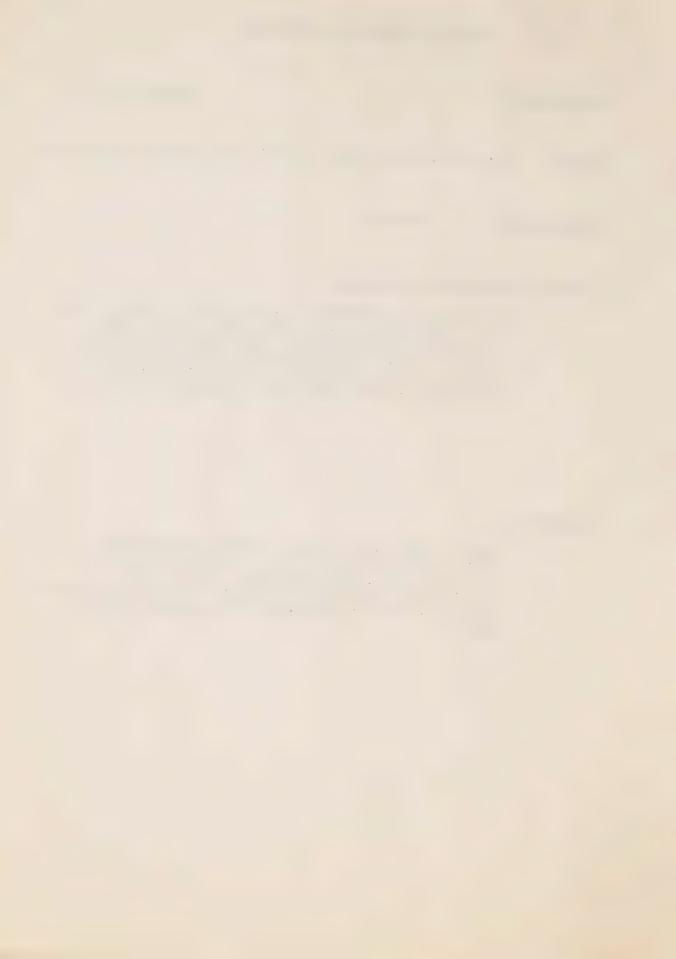
Responsable: A. Thibault

<u>Projet - définition - contenu</u>

Déterminer le contenu des projets des sujets les plus brillants et les plus actifs parmi les finissants d'université canadiens-français, en ce qui concerne le cheminement concret de leur carrière et le contexte tant social que professionnel dans lequel ils entendent l'exercer.

Objectifs:

Savoir dans quel climat socio-psychologique l'idée d'une carrière dans la fonction publique peut-elle être envisagée dans ces milieux, et si certains changements peuvent vraisemblablement rompre le mur de méfiance et de négativisme qui existe.



Méthode:

Entrevues de groupes très peu structurées, recensées grâce au magnétophone et à des notes prises sur place. Analyses individuelles de chaque participant. Essai en vue de dégager des types d'attitudes et de savoir comment ils s'affrontent dans la discussion.

Personnel:

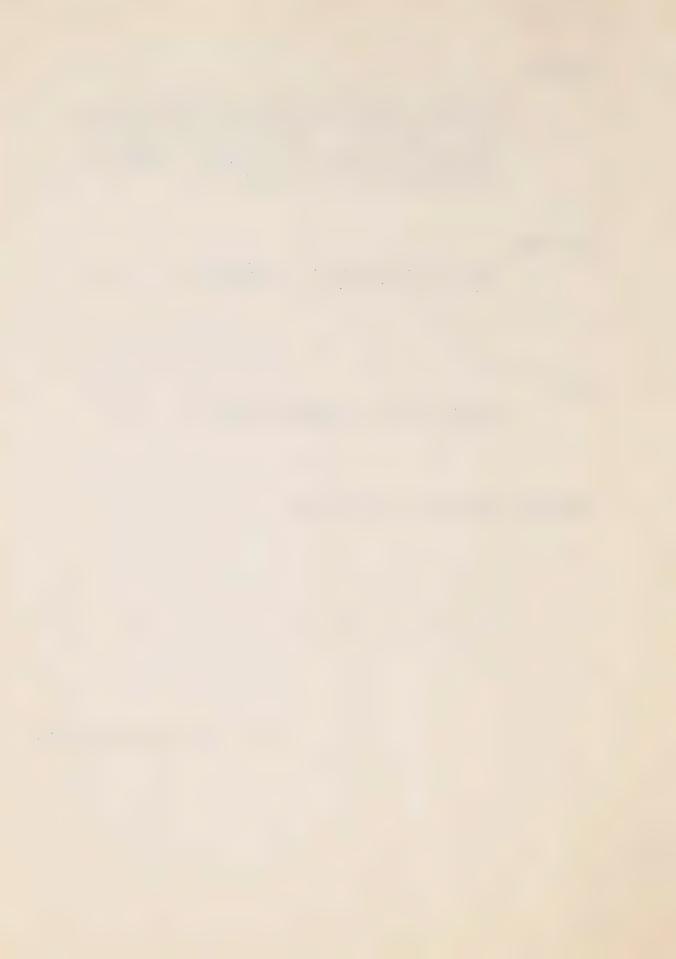
Phase des entrevues - A. Thibault et J. Poulin Analyse du matériel - A. Thibault

Durée:

Rapport dû le 30 décembre 1965.

Analyse - évaluation - conclusion

Date: le 22 septembre 1965



Division IV

Project No. 12

<u>Title</u>: French and English Carser Experience in the Federal Civil Service (Public Administration Study)

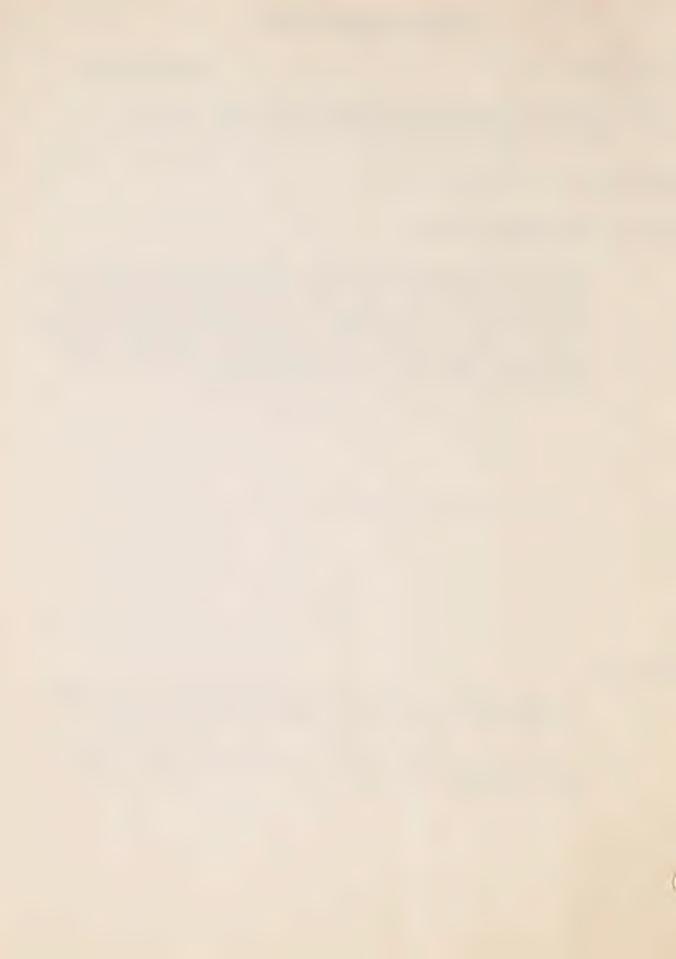
Responsible: M. Brownstone

Project - definition - content

As part of a double-barrelled study of ethnic aspects of career development in the Federal Civil Service, this public administration study will attempt to obtain an official, formal picture of the functions and organization of several (4 or 5) federal departments of French and English-speaking career patterns within each department. The other part, a sociology study, will probe more deeply into real career patterns and individual career experience.

Objective

- to obtain an up-to-date picture of the overall functions, structures and processes of the departments selected and of personnel policies related to career development.
- 2. to evaluate bilingual and bicultural implications of each department's structure and of personnel policies and practices.



documentary data and interviews with a limited number of key officials in each department.

Duration and personnel

Project officer = W.G. Bolstad
Project assistant = M. Appel
(plus others)

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion



Division IV

Project No. 12

Title: Federal Public Service

Career Studies

Responsible: Dr. M. Brownstone

Project - definition - content

Attempts to examine the career experience of the French and Non-French in the federal public service and to study the reasons for ethnic-language differentials, if any.

Objective

Attempts to examine the career experience of the French and Non-French in the federal public service and to study the reasons for ethnic-language differentials, if any.



Mainly personal career history and career perceptions interviews.

<u>Duration and Personnel</u>:

Probably till October 1965.

undetermined.

At present, G. Torrance.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

(forthcoming)



CONTRATS

DIVISION IV

1.	Department - Trade and Commerce International programmes	Gregor Crisp
3. 4. 5. 6.	Municipal Government - Moncton Municipal Government - Winnipeg Municipal Government - Maillardville Provincial Government - New Brunswick	Meynaud Cadieux Donnelly G.R.S.C. Thorburn
8.	Provincial Government - Quebec Etude de la représentation canadienne dans	Lapointe
9.	les organismes internationaux Département des Affaires extérieures Municipal Government - Montreal	Patry Lalande Bourassa



RESEARCH CONTRACT

DIVISION IV

Contract No. 1

<u>Title</u>: Department - Trade and Commerce

Responsible: Richard Gregor

Project - definition - content:

After a brief description of the purpose, functions, and organization of the Department, the study will present an analysis of the composition of personnel, in all sectors and at all levels, on the basis of ethnic origin. This will be followed by a study of the recruiting process in terms of composition of candidates writing the entrance examinations, the reasons for rejection of candidates, and the presence of bilingualism and the types of educational background among successful candidates. Then an analysis will be presented of the way in which ethnic groups origins relate to the pattern of careers. Also, the use of languages among the personnel in both official and informal communications will be analyzed (including the use of incentives to bilingualism and the success of linguistic training). Finally, the functioning of the two ethnic groups will be studied in terms of differences in approach to problems, attitudes of one group to the other, influence on decision-making, attitude towards the problem in general, etc..

Objective:

To study the role of bilingualism and biculturalism in the Department of Trade and Commerce.



Among the procedures used will be: the study of personnel records, interviews with personnel staff and with interviews, and questionnaires.

Personnel:

Report due 30-10-65

Date: July 19, 1965.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

DIVISION IV

Contract No. 2

<u>Title</u>: International Studies - the Belgian civil service

Responsible: C.R.I.S.P.

Project - definition - content:

This study will begin with an historical analysis of the evolution of principles dealing with civil service linguistic practices up to the approval of legislation in 1963. Then, the manner in which the legislation of 1963 has been implemented, in practice, will be analyzed. This will be done in terms of: structure of linguistic roles within the various departments; distribution of bilingual personnel, by departments, within the higher civil service; distribution of unilingual personnel, by language and department, within the lower civil service; normal linguistic practices, e.g. contacts between unilingual services; and the role of the Commission of Control (linguistic). Then, procedures for recruitment and promotion will be appraised with respect to linguistic considerations and some typical careers will be analyzed in these terms. Finally, the operations of translation facilities will be examined.

Objective:



Duration and Personnel:

Among the personnel engaged in the project will be Michael Oliver and J. Brazeau, and J. Gérard-Libois, Herremans, Mabille, and Van Lierde of C.R.I.S.P.

Report due 31-10-65

Analysis - evaluation - conclusions:

Date: July 19, 1965.



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 2

Title: Bilingualism in the Swiss federal civil service

Responsible: Jean Meynaud

Project - definition - content:

The main part of the project will begin with a study of the legal institutions of the service. This will be followed by an examination of the practical functioning of these institutions in terms of the relations among the officials of the service, as well as the relations between these officials and the public. Then, the distribution of positions will be analyzed in terms of linguistic origins. The arrangements employed by the officials to facilitate the functioning of the system will also be studied. Finally, there will be a general evaluation of the conditions delineated above. The remainder of the study will deal with bilingual practices in large private economic organizations.

Duration:

Report due 31-5-65



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 3

<u>Title</u>: Municipal Government - Moncton

Responsible: Jean Cadieux

Project - definition - content:

First, information will be gathered on ethnic and linguistic representation in public administration in Moncton, Dieppe, Shédiac, Kent County and Westmoreland County. Then, a similar study will be made of memberships of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, etc. Finally, the regional offices, within the Moncton area, of such provincial and federal organizations as the Department of Transport, the Post Office, the C.N.R., etc., will be examined in these terms. Then, one hundred residents of the area (half from each of the two major ethnic groups) will be asked their opinion of the information gathered through the above procedures.

Objective:

A study of the linguistic and ethnic composition of the municipal councils (of the Moncton area) since 1951 and of the different municipal administrations.



Among the methods to be employed will be: the examination of documents and use of interviews and questionnaires.

Duration:

Report due 1-9-65



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 4

<u>Title</u>: Municipal Government - Winnipeg

Responsible: M.S. Donnelly

Project - definition - content:

The study will begin with a short history of conflict and cooperation between French and English in this area and of the development of Winnipeg as a multi-racial society. This will be followed by analysis of the ethnic composition, since 1945, of the Winnipeg and St. Boniface municipal councils and civic administrations. The Manitoba Civil Service will be similarly analyzed. This will be supplemented by an analysis of ethnic relationships within some of the major pressure groups, e.g. the Retail Merchants Association, some important trade unions, the Council of Women, etc. Also, an analysis will be made of voting patterns on specific referendum issues within several wards of varying ethnic composition. There will also be an analysis of various cultural organizations. Many of these organizations are believed to have political implications. Finally, the ethnic relationships within the school administrations of the area will be studied.

Objective:

To study ethnic participation in municipal government in Winnipeg. More specifically, the following issues will be examined:

1. Are there organizations or groups which assign themselves the special task of guarding, furthering and preserving ethnic rights?

Are there independent or official groups which effectively cut across ethnic lines?

3. Is there a conscious ethnic rivalry in council, administrations, and other organizations and what is its relationship to economic and geographical factors?

4. Are there "ghetto" groups in the city and, if so, why do they withdraw?



Duration:

Report due 30-9-65



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 5

<u>Title</u>: Municipal Government - Maillardville

Responsible: Group Resources Consultant Service

Project - definition - content:

The study will examine the extent to which Maillardville is a sub-community of influence upon the municipal council and the terms in which such influence occurs. Among the questions analyzed will be: the liveliness of the language issue, whether the parish is a center of influence, and whether educational issues contribute to cultural maintenance.

Objective:

To analyze cultural imperatives or influence affecting the current workings of the municipal background.



Among the methods employed will be:

1. a brief summary of the history of Maillardville. 2. use of an instrument to determine a range of current opinions and attitudes to be administered to approximately 150 Maillardville adults, selected on a stratified quota absis.

Duration:

Report due 30-11-65



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 6

Title: Provincial Government - New Brunswick

Responsible: H.G. Thorburn

Project - definition - content:

This study will examine the representation and/or participation of the French-speaking population in the provincial and federal cabinets and legislatures. An analysis will be made of the New Brunswick public service showing language use in the various departments and representation of the French-speaking population among the personnel. Since the French-speaking population is concentrated in certain counties, their present situation will be indicated by tables showing various demographic factors, by county, from Confederation to the most recent census (1961).

Objective:

An appraisal of the participation of the French-speaking population of the province in New Brunswick public life.



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 6

Title: Provincial Government - New Brunswick

Responsible: H.G. Thorburn

<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

This study will examine the representation and/or participation of the French-speaking population in the provincial and federal cabinets and legislatures. An analysis will be made of the New Brunswick public service showing language use in the various departments and representation of the French-speaking population among the personnel. Since the French-speaking population is concentrated in certain counties, their present situation will be indicated by tables showing various demographic factors, by county, from Confederation to the most recent census (1961).

Objective:

An appraisal of the participation of the French-speaking population of the province in New Brunswick public life.



Use will be made of published sources, the collected material of the project director, and research in the field.

Duration:

Report 30-9-65

Analysis - evaluation - conclusions:



Contrat de recherches

Division: IV Contrat no 7:

Titre: Gouvernement de la province de Québec

Responsable: Gérard Lapointe

Le projet - définition - contenu

Voici les quatre parties principales de l'étude sur la fonction publique provinciale au Québec:

l. Les caractéristiques socio-culturelles des fonctionnaires provinciaux.

2. La situation du bilinguisme dans la fonction publique provinciale.

3. Les modes de développement de la carrière des fonctionnaires provinciaux.

4. Jalons pour une étude de l'organisation administrative du gouvernement de la Province de Québec.

Objectifs

- 1. Partie
- a) Présenter une vue d'ensemble des traits caractéristiques des fonctionnaires provinciaux.
- b) Comparer les traits caractéristiques des fonctionnaires avec ceux de la population du Québec.
- c) Comparer les traits caractéristiques des fonctionnaires francophones avec ceux des fonctionnaires anglophones.
- 2. Partie
- a) Voir l'extension du bilinguisme dans la fonction publique provinciale: dans quel ministère ou service, à quel échelon de la hiérarchie, à quel niveau de communication.
- b) Décrire l'organisation de la traduction.
- 3. Partie

 Dans cette troisième partie, il s'agira de donner une image de la carrière des fonctionnaires anglophones et francophones.
- 4. Partie
 Brève description de certaines dimensions de l'organisation administrative de la Province permettant une comparaison avec l'Ontario.



Méthodes:

Les principales méthodes employées sont les suivantes:

a) Questionnaire distribué à un échantillon de fonctionnaires (3000 environ)

b) Entrevues auprès de ahuts-fonctionnaires. c) Analyse du contenu de documents publics.

d) Statistiques du BFS: compilation et calcul d'indices.

Durée et personnel:

Le projet de recherche se termine le 28 avril 1966.

Gérard Lapointe: responsable de la recherche.

Yves Leclerc : assistant Mme C. Roy : assistant Mlle C. Duberger: secrétaire.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

A ce stade de la recherche.

a) la compilation et les calculs statistiques des données du R. du C. sont presque terminés.

b) le questionnaire est rédigé et prêt à être imprimé et distribué

c) le programme d'entrevues est en cours d'exécution

d) l'analyse du contenu de certains documents est en cours d'exécution.

e) la distribution du questionnaire devrait se faire d'ici un mois

f) l'analyse de tout le matériel recueilli devrait se poursuivre normalement à partir du mois de novembre 1965.

20 octobre 1965.



DIVISION IV Contract No. 8

Title: Study of Canadian representation in international

organizations

Responsible: André Patry

<u>Project - content - definition:</u>

In analyzing Canadian representation in international organizations, this study will take into consideration the provincial-federal distribution of jurisdictions within Canada. Thus, a distinction will be made among those international organizations in which Canadian participation is dependent upon the activities of only the federal government, e.g. the United Nations, GATT; those in which it is dependent upon the close cooperation of the federal and provincial (les Etats fédérés) governments, e.g. FAO; and those in which it is dependent upon the prior activities of the provinces, (les Etats fédérés), e.g. UNESCO, WHO, ILO, etc. On the basis of this study, it will be possible to recommend measures that would enable the international image of Canada to be in closer conformity with Canadian domestic realities.

Objective:

To examine the image presented by Canada, in view of its bicultural character, in international organizations and regional programs for technical cooperation.



This study will involve the Ministry of External Affairs, Canadian and foreign delegations, and officials of international organizations.

Duration:

Report due 31-10-65



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 9

Title: Department of External Affairs

Responsible: Gilles Lalande

Project - definition - content:

The first part of this study will deal with administrative aspects of the Department. First, the administrative structures will be examined in terms of their evolution since 1945 and their operational characteristics. Then aspects of the activities of the central administration will be examined. These will include inter-relations of agencies within the central administration, relations of the central administration with foreign posts (especially Port-au-Prince, Paris, and Bordeaux), and relations of the central administration with other ministries

and with external agencies.

The second part of the study will examine the personnel of the Department. This will include an examination of the activities of those responsible for personnel matters; an analysis of the methods of recruitment (including the nature of entrance examinations and the number, age, linguistic abilities and education of those elected); an appraisal of appointments to relevant foreign posts by other ministries and federal agencies; and an examination of the significance of special nominations and of resignations. Also, the linguistic training of recruits will be studied. Assignments within the central administration and to foreign posts will be analyzed in terms of linguistic groups, and inter-ministry transfers will be studied in terms of linguistic abilities. Finally, the promotion system will be analyzed in terms of career patterns and the operation of the merit system (including its impact on the distribution of linguistic groups).

Objective:



Among the methods to be employed will be: the examination of documents and minutes, interviews, and questionnaires.

Duration:

Report due 28-2-66



DIVISION IV

Contract No. 10

<u>Title</u>: Municipal Government - Montreal

Responsible: Guy Bourassa

Project - definition - content:

First, a history of the Council and of the administration will be prepared. Then the actual functioning and work of the Council and the broad outlines of the administrative system will be presented. On this basis, the relations between the various groups within the Council and the administration will then be analyzed. In the case of the Council, these relations will be traced in terms of a few important decisions. Within the administration, they will be traced in terms of its general organization, e.g. rules of promotion, entrance examinations, and general work rules.

Objective:

To determine the relative importance of the ethnic groups on the Municipal Council of Montreal and to ascertain the representation and relative influence of these groups within the municipal administration.



Method:

There will be four general research methods. First, knowledge of group relations within the Council will be obtained through analysis of the Council minutes of particular interesting historical periods - 1840, 1880, 1914 - and of 1960. Also, the development of a decision by the Council will be traced through use of basic documents, e.g. reports, memoirs, and newspaper clippings. This same material will be used to examine the actual operations of the administration. Additionally, interviews will be held with important Council members and major administrative officials. Finally, a questionnaire will be sent to a large number of administrative officials.

<u>Duration</u>:

Report due 30-9-65

Date: July 20, 1965.







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION V-A

1	•	Union Organization
2	•	The Jews of Montreal
3	0	French-Canadians in Toronto

H.S. Crowe C. Romalis R.T. Maxwell



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

DIVISION VA

Project No. 1

Title: Union Organization

Responsible: Prof. Louis-Marie Tremblay and H.S. Crowe

Project - definition - content:

- Study of relationships in the Canadian Labour Movement between English-speaking and French-speaking members, unions, union centres, segments of unions.

Objectives:

An examination of existing relationship prepared by an historical analysis, embodied in a brief report.

Method:

Interviews; examination of articles, convention proceedings, constitutions publications, other historical and sociological sources.

Duration and Personnel:

Commenced September 15, 1964 and objective is to complete study in October 1965.

Prof. S. J. Rawin

Miss Huguette Demers (now reposted)

Mrs. Giselle Loney

Mrs. Irwing Abella

Part-time assistants under the direction of Prof. Tremblay

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

State of study as of Aug. 30

September 30, 1965

...2



- A Prof. Tremblay reports that "the following reports are waiting to be typed up":
 - 1. Synthèse et analyse théorique de l'histoire du syndicalisme Canadien.
 - 2. Idéologie de la FTQ à partir des informations dans les journaux.
 - 3. Analyse des entrevues en profondeur de la FTQ.
 - 4. Analyse Comparative des entrevues en profondeur des locaux affiliés à la FTQ. (presumably the focused interviews of affiliated "unions" rather than "locals".)
 - 5. Analyse des entrevues structurés de C. U. P. E.
 - 6. Analyse des entrevues structurés de I. T. U.
 - 7. Analyse des entrevues structurés de T. W. U. A.
- B The following has been completed in the Ottawa-Toronto operation:
 - 1. Structured interviews of C. U. P. E.
 - 2. Structured interviews of I. T. U.
 - 3. Structured interviews of T. W. U. A.
 - 4. Focused interviews of O. F. L.
 - 5. Focused interviews, Toronto Area, of C. L. C., C. U. P. E., I. T. U., T. W. U. A., U. S. W. A.
 - 6. Analysis of use of second language in trade union publications available in the library of the Department of Labour.
- C The following is being completed in Montreal:
 - 1. Analysis of the C. N. T. U. focused interviews
 - 2. Analysis of the C. N. T. U. structured interviews
 - 3. Content analysis of C. N. T. U. publications
 - 4. Analysis of structured interviews of U. S. W. A.
- D The following is being completed Ottawa-Toronto:
 - 1. Structured interviews of U.S.W.A.
 - 2. Examination of Convention proceedings and Constitutions.
 - 3. A preliminary comprehensive report analysing all Ontario interviews, all unions, structured and focused, to this point.
- E The following will be completed Ottawa-Toronto:
 - 1. Focused interviews, Ottawa Area.
 - 2. Analysis of Convention proceedings and Constitutions.
 - 3. Analysis of use of second language in trade union publications not available in the library of the Department of Labour and which we have collected.
 - 4. Content analysis of selected publications.



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Project No. 2

Division: V-A Responsible: C. Romalis

Title: Jewish Attitudes toward French-Canadian Nationalism - Montreal

Project - definition - content:

The population of Montreal is a mixture of ethnic groups. The Jews represent an old and important segment of this population. Economically they have climbed to positions of moderate success, but in a relatively few occupations and industries. Residentially they are highly segregated in a few areas of the city. This study is an effort to increase our knowledge of this group.

Cojective:

The main purpose of the study is to gather information on the attitudes of Jews in Montreal to the phenomenon of Nationalism as it has been manifested in the course of the relatively recent past. The assumption is that the "quiet revolution" in Quebec has influenced the feelings and behaviour of the minority groups in the province. This study attempts to document the responses of a sample of the Jewish population to such developments.



(C. Romalis - cont.)

Method:

A random sample of the Jewish population has been drawn from the main areas of residence. The members of the sample have been interviewed recording to a highly structured questionnaire. The data from the questionnaires have been coded and punched. The responses have been subjected to statistical analysis in terms of selected variables in the Jewish population.

Duration and Personnel:

The work was undertaken by Mr. Coleman Romalis. Assistance was provided by Professor Pinard of McGill University, Department of Sociology.

The project was begun in September 1964. It should be completed October 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Project No. 3

<u>Division: V-A</u>
<u>Responsible: T.R. Maxwell</u>

Title: French Canadians in Toronto

Project - definition - content:

French-Canadian migration to Toronto has been substantial. French Canadians are widely distributed throughout the Metropolitan Area. Little is known about the social characteristics of this group, or of its social organization in its new abode. This study represents an effort to gain information about the backgrounds and experiences of French Canadians in Toronto.

Objective:

Through a survey of French Canadians in Toronto information has been sought along the following lines:

- (a) Residential mobility and place of origin
- (b) Language and schooling
- (c) Economic status
- (d) Social contacts
- (e) Associational ties
- (f) Orientation to ethnic bonds.



(T.R. Maxwell - cont.)

Method:

A structured questionnaire was devised to use in interviewing some 200 plus households in selected areas of Toronto Metropolitan Area. The materials were coded and transferred to punch cards. Statistical analysis has been carried out to discover general patterns in the above as well as variations in terms of area of origin of the population.

Duration and Personnel:

The study has been conducted by Mr. T.R. Maxwell with the assistance of Mrs. D. Lee. Expected completion date is October 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:



CONTRATS

DIVISION V-A

1.	Bilingual & Bicultural practices in industry Administration & supervision in a bi-ethnic	Charbonneau
	context	Auclair
3.	The engineer in society	Dofny
4.	The young adult in school and work	Hughes
5.	Intermarriage among French Canadians	Carisse
6.	The Italians of Montreal	Boissevain
7.	Linguistic and ethnic segregation (Montreal)	Lieberson
	Survey of 400 persons of Italian parentage	Hobart
9.	Research on occupation prestige	Porter
10.	Study of French and English Canadians in	2 0 2 0 0 2
	Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec	Clark
11.	Attitudes of young French Canadians	Rioux
12.	Ethnic structure of the construction industry	Briant
13.	Ethnic succession in industry	Brown
14.	Language Use Patterns of French Canadians -	DIOMII
	Manitoba	Jolicoeur
15.	Language Use Patterns of French Canadians -	aoricoedi.
-	New Brunswick	de la Garde
16.	Mapping of the City of Montreal	Lloyd
17.	Religion and society	Despland &
		Balthazar



Division V-A

Contract No. 1

<u>Title</u>: Bilingual & Bicultural practices in industry.

Responsible: Donald E. Armstrong, Roger Charbonneau and

R. Morrison.

Project - definition - content:

The study will attempt to determine whether there are concepts and practices in Canadian business which differ between French Canadians and English Canadians and which affect relations between the two groups. Among the concepts to be studied will be: attitudes on profit, free enterprise, and role of the state, and on forms of organization, advancement, security, etc. Also, an examination will be made of the practices of various types of enterprises with respect to: personnel (e.g. factors in recruitment and advancement, language used in communications and in the training of employees), external relations (e.g. language used in correspondence, dealings with shareholders and directors, advertising, etc.) language used in dealings with clients and government officials; and ways in which language figures in dealings with suppliers. Also, the atittudes of employees towards rules imposed by the management will be examined.

Objective:



Contract No. 1 (continued)

Method:

An intensive survey of practices and policies of firms operating in major industrial areas. Separate questionnaires are devised for large and small firms. Personal interviews are arranged with key personnel. The major data will be analyzed statistically to discover the patterns that have developed. Separate essays will deal with special features of the data.

Duration and personnel:

The personnel are Professor Armstrong, Professor Charbonneau, Professor Morrison and selected gratudate assistants. The major report is due November 1, 1965. Supplementary essays should be available earlier.

<u>Analysis - evaluation - conclusion</u>:

This study represents the most substantial effort we have undertaken to focus research on the structure of industrial life in Quebec.



Division V-A

Contract No. 2

Title: Administration & supervision in a bi-ethnic context.

Responsible: Auclair, Read and Parant.

Project - definition - content:

This project will proceed from the basis of other studies which have indicated that Frenchspeaking Canadians and English-speaking Canadians value in a different way such things as wealth, money, economic programs, public service, competition, etc., and that, therefore, training programs must be adapted to these cultural differences. From this point of departure, the project will study the different groups: administrators, university students of schools of commerce, and professors. Each group will contain both English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians. The administrators will be examined so as to determine the degree of difference in attitudes on work held by the two cultural groups and the extent to which these differences account for social distance between the groups, the proportion of French-speaking Canadians occupying superior positions, and conflicts between the two groups. The second group, university students, will be examined to see the extent to which these cultural differences are reflected in the general population, as well as to appreciate the evolution of values that may take place from those held by this younger segment of society and to appraise the effect of education upon these values. Finally, to obtain an even closer understanding of the values held by the general population with respect to industry, a sample of teachers will be examined.

Objective:

To examine the general hypothesis that the presence of cultural divergences in the conception of industrial leadership weakens the efforts of French-speaking Canadians to adapt to the industrial environment that is directed by English Canadians.



Method:

A questionnaire will be administered to the above three groups. It will ascertain attitudes toward money, competition, ambition, etc., and will measure styles of leadership (e.g. use of informal and formal structures; approaches to selection, placement, training planning, discipling delegation of

attitudes will be evaluated through group discussions.

Duration and personnel:

Professors Auclair, Read and Parant, along with graduate student assistants. Report date advanced to November 30, 1965.

Analysis - evaluation - conclusion:

A large-scale assessment of the orientation of French-speaking personnel to working in large-scale organizations.



Division V-A

Contract No. 3

<u>Title</u>: Engineers in Society (Montreal).

Responsible: J. Dofny.

Project - definition - content:

This project will entail a study of French-Canadian and English Canadian engineers in the Province of Quebec and will include an analysis of their career aspirations, of the factors in the economic growth of Quebec which they feel will most influence their profession and their place within it, and their assessment of obstacles to the development of their careers.

Objective:



Method:

Analysis of data gathered by the provincial association of engineers. Detailed questionnaires submitted to a selected sample. Statistical analysis of results.

Duration and personnel:

Professor Dofny and graduate student assistants.
Report due September 30, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:

The study is aimed at assessing the place of engineers in the framework of changes going on in Quebec. The distinctive roles of those of French and of English backgrounds will be analyzed in detail.



Division V-A

Contract No. 4

<u>Title</u>: The young adult in school and work (Montreal).

Responsible: Professor Everett C. Hughes

(University of Montreal and McGill University).

<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

This project will study the early work careers of a sample of Montreal persons in the 17-24 year age group. By intensive interviewing and highly detailed analysis it is hoped to compare the basic features of work adjustment and career patterns of English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians.

Objective:

To seek for basic differences in French- and English-Canadian work careers in terms of work ambitions, education and training, typical work settings, and adjustments to work situations.



Contract No. 4 (continued)

Method:

Intensive and detailed interviews. Analysis to reveal typical career lines. Comparisons of career patterns of French-speaking and English-speaking workers in the Montreal setting.

Duration and personnel:

Professor E.C. Hughes with graduate students and junior staff of University of Montreal and McGill University. Preliminary results by September 1, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:

Date August 20, 1965.



Division V-A

Contract No. 5

<u>Title</u>: Intermarriage of French Canadians in Montreal.

Responsible: Colette B. Carisse.

<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

This study will concentrate on marriages between French Canadians and English Canadians and will attempt to determine which, if either, of the two cultures is dominant in such marriages. This examination of cultural identification will employ several indices: working conditions, formal associations, relations with family friends, mass media, education of children, and playgroups of children. These, in turn, will be analyzed in terms of three variables. The first will be bi-ethnicity according to sex i.e. whether husband or wife is English-Canadian. The second, social environment, will be sub-divided into three classes on the basis of occupation of husband and residence of wife, at time of marriage. The final variable will be religion.

Objective:

To examine the cultural identification of bi-ethnic marriages.



A (\$ 8 ° Z.)

A representative sample of intermarriages of the year 1950 will be drawn. Interviews will be conducted according to a prescribed questionnaire. Data will be coded and analyzed in terms of selected variables.

Duration and personnel:

Professor C. Carisse and graduate students.
Report due in November, 1965.

Analysis - evaluation - conclusion:



Division V-A

Contract No. 6

Title: The Italians of Montreal.

Responsible: Professor Jeremy Boissevain.

Project - definition - content:

Among the issues to be dealt with in this study are the following:

- 1. the internal structure of the Italian community in Montreal
- 2. the nature and extent of contacts that this community and its individual members have with the dominant French and English language groups
- 3. the process by which Italians adapt themselves to Montreal Society
- 4. the role the Italian community plays in the economic, political, and cultural life of Montreal
- 5. the position of the Italian community regarding the present conflict of interest between the two dominant ethnic groups in Montreal.
- 6. the future role of the Italian community in the Montreal Society.

Objective:

To study the integration of the minority groups in a bicultural society.



Among the methods to be employed in this study will be: interviews of leaders of the Italian community and of a large number of Italian families, plus a questionnaire survey of a random sample of 150 to 200 families. Analysis according to approved anthropological methods.

Duration and personnel:

Professor Boissevain and graduate student assistants will conduct the study.

Report due on September 1, 1965.

Analysis | evaluation - conclusion:



Division V-A

Contract No. 7

Title: Linguistic and ethnic segregation in Montreal.

Responsible: Stanley Lieberson.

Project - definition - content:

This study will analyze the relationships between ethnic and linguistic segregation. It will be concerned with the extent to which linguistic residential segregation is a function of ethnic residential segregation; the extent to which the residential segregation of monolingual English and French speakers helps to maintain the two languages in the Montreal area; the role of the dual school system in Montreal, particularly with their different school zones, in maintaining both official languages; the extent to which bilingualism is a function of location in "mixed" neighbourhoods; and the influence of socio-economic status of neighbourhoods on the language (s) learned by children.

Objective:

To analyze the linguistic situation in Montreal through demographic perspectives and on ecological analysis of the linguistic and ethnic segregation.



Contract No. 7 (continued)

Method:

Detailed analysis of census tract data of the city of Montreal; correlation of unilingualism and bilingualism with other demographic variables.

Duration and personnel:

Work is being carried out by Professor Stanley Lieberson at the University of Wisconsin.

Report due September 30, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:

Date August 20, 1965.



Division V-A

Contract No. 8

<u>Title</u>: Survey of 400 persons of Italian parentage (Edmonton)

Responsible: Charles W. Hobart.

Project - definition - content:

The study will examine the occupational stratification of 400 persons of Italian parentage located in Edmonton, Alberta; the commitment of the individual to the ethnic minority community; and the social participation of individuals of the ethnic minority in the larger community.

Objective:

To secure a body of detailed knowledge on the organization of Italian life in a metropolitan community.



Contract No. 8 (continued)

Method:

Detailed questionnaires to be used with a representative sample of Italians. Statistical analysis of the data of the questionnaires.

Duration and personnel:

Professor Hobart with a team of field assistants is conducting the study.

Report is due October 31, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:

Besides providing basic data on Italian community life, it is hoped to develop comparisons with Ukrainian data drawn from the same community.



Division V-A

Contract No. 9

<u>Title</u>: Research on occupation prestige.

Responsible: John Porter.

Project - definition - content:

This project represents an aspect of a larger project being undertaken by the Sociology Department of Carleton University. This larger project, in turn, involves the replication within Canada of a study of occupational prestige being administered within the United States by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) of the University of Chicago. Among the aspects of the Carleton project that will be of relevance to the Commission are: the comparative analysis of the ranking of occupations by English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians; the possible study of life-time and inter-generational occupational mobility; and the determination of whether inter-regional differences in occupational prestige are greater in Canada than in the United States

Objective:

To study public evaluations, within Canada, of occupations. To rate ethnic groups and religious groups in the work world on specified scales.



Copies of the final questionnaire will be obtained from NORC and adapted to use in Canada, e.g. occupation titles will be phrased differently where necessary, other questions will be modified or replaced in accordance with Canadian conditions. Questionnaires will be prepared in French and other languages. Interviews will be conducted with a national sample of 1,000 to 1,500 adult residents of Canada. Virtually all the analysis will be done in Canada.

Duration and personnel:

The project will be undertaken by the Department of Sociology of Carleton University with the cooperation of the National Opinion Research Center. The Commission will not be the major sponsor of the project since the detailed analysis will not be completed until September 1966, and the Department wishes to preserve the present design of the study.

The report will be submitted on November 1, 1965.

Analysis - evaluation - conclusion:



Division V-A

Contract No. 10

<u>Title:</u> French and English in Northern communities of Quebec and Ontario.

Responsible: S.D. Clark.

Project - definition - content:

This enquiry will focus upon the socio-economic positions of French and English and the relations between the two groups in the two communities of Kapuskasing and Rouyn-Noranda. It will concentrate upon two main aspects of the problem of French-English relations:

- 1. Sociological factors operating in these two communities to determine the forms and extent of social interaction or lack of social interaction between these two groups and to determine the growth of attitudes of hostility and conflict;
- 2. sociological factors operating in these two communities to determine the differential mobility of the French and English groups, and of the ethnic minorities.

One major section of the study will analyze in detail the ways in which the two school systems (Catholic and non-Catholic) prepare young people for the work world.

Objective:



The study will rely heavily upon field methods of investigation though considerable use will be made of census data, government reports, school records, and other such material.

Duration and Personnel:

The study in Kapuskasing will be carried out under the direction of Professor Clark by R. Carlton and Mr. Iutcovich; in Rouyn-Noranda by W.D.H. Johnson.

Preliminary reports are due September 15, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:

Date August 20, 1965.



Division V-A

Contract No. 11

<u>Title</u>: Attitudes of young French Canadians.

Responsible: Marcel Rioux.

Project - definition - content:

This project will comprise a study of the attitudes of young French Canadians to the social changes that they observe within an urban, French-speaking population. Among the particular attitudes to be examined will be those relating to: traditionalism, political efficacy, governmental intervention, ethnic identification, nationalism, Quebec independence, and terrorism. The distribution of these attitudes within the sample will be analyzed with respect to geographical region, sex, marital status, educational level, type of occupation, socio-economic class, and political party affiliation.

Objective:



Contract No. 11 (continued)

Contract No. 11 (continued)

Method:

Duration and personnel:

The project will be conducted by Marcel Rioux plus a research assistant.

The final report will be submitted September 30, 1965.

<u>Evaluation - analysis - conclusions</u>:



Division V-A

Contract No. 12

Title: Ethnic structure of the construction industry in Montreal.

Responsible: Professor Peter C. Briant.

Project - definition - content:

The study will attempt to ascertain the following facts:

- 1. the ethnic composition of the major work elements which together constitute the construction industry
- 2. the extent to which specialization can be related to ethnic factors
- 3. the interrelationships of the major ethnic groups, the ways in which they work together, and the extent to which their interrelationships can be related to their ethnic make-up
- 4. the pattern of change over time, if one exists and is determinable, in specialization and in group interrelationships.

Objective:

To determine the ethnic structure of the construction industry in the metropolitan Montreal area, with special reference to the French, Anglo-Saxon, Italian, and Jewish groups in the industry.



The study will follow these procedures:

- 1. study of work organizations in the three major sectors of Real Estate, Finance, and Construction "per se", and its related fields
- 2. detailed analysis of projects in the major classes of Construction: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, and Public Works
- 3. interviews with a number of trade associations, e.g. The Canadian Construction Association, Montreal Builders Exchange, Corporation of Engineers of Quebec, etc.
- 4. analysis of work occupations of immigrants using data supplied by Department of Immigration and Department of Labour.

The primary research technique will be the structured and unstructured interview. Questionnaires do not seem to be appropriate for the study. Statistical information will be used to the extent that it is available and is relevant.

Duration and personnel:

Professor Briant and selected graduate student assistants, plus an assistant to the director, will conduct the study.

Report is due October 31, 1965.

<u>Analysis - evaluation - conclusion</u>:



Division V-A

Contract No. 13

<u>Title</u>: Ethnic succession in industry - a case study of expropriation.

Responsible: J.J. Brown.

Project - definition - content:

Concentrating especially on racial factors, this study will examine the expropriation of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. Among the matters to be examined in this fashion are:

- What stresses arise to test company and group loyalties when executives become aware that their company is about to disappear?
- 2. In the early stages, what happens to the most perceptive member of the management team when he sees the danger and tries to make the others see it?
- 3. After the danger has been made clear to everyone, what struggles develop between the executives who want to adapt to the new situation and the adhering to the status quo?
- 4. What have been the subsequent career patterns of executives caught in this expropriation, and what are their feelings about the struggle to re-establish themselves?

This would be augmented by information about other Canadian expropriations, especially those with a racial component.

Objective:



Contract No. 13 (continued)

Method:

The interviews recorded on magnetic tape will be augmented by library resources, private documents of the company, records of the provincial government and information from the mass media.

Duration and personnel:

The study will be conducted by Dr. Brown and senior interviewing personnel.

The final report is due November 30, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division V-A

Contract No. 14

Title: Language Use Patterns of French Canadians - Manitoba.

Responsible: G. Jolicoeur.

<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

The project is a study of the degree of acculturation of French Canadians in Manitoba. The objective of this project is to describe and analyze:

- a) the use of the French and the English languages by French Canadians in Manitoba;
- b) the degree of concern about, and interest in, education;
- c) the use of newspapers, radio, and television;
- d) the degree of participation in both religious and secular associations.

Objective:

To survey the language use patterns of French Canadians in various areas ranging from highly rural to highly urban.

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Method:

A sample of ten areas (preferably parishes) will be used. Six of these will be rural and four will be located in major urban areas. Within these samples, interviews will be carried on. The data from the interviews will be coded and analyzed statistically.

Duration and personnel:

Study is under the direction of Père G. Jolicoeur and assistants.

Report due September 30, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:

RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division V-A

Contract No. 15

<u>Title</u>: Language Use Patterns of French Canadians - New Brunswick

Responsible: Roger de la Garde.

Project - definition - content:

This project will make use of the conceptual and operational approaches that are being employed by G. Jolicoeur in his study of language use in Manitoba. For the purposes of this study, three particular regions of New Brunswick will be closely examined: Madawaska; the North Coast; and Moncton. These three regions will be compared in terms of whether assimilation into the English-Canadian culture increases with the decline of the proportion of French Canadians within the region or whether the English-Canadian influences are counter-balanced by various organizations. St. John and Fredericton will serve as two extreme poles for this comparison. The effect of agricultural, rural and urban environments and of various socio-economic stages will also be examined in this context.

Objective:



Method:

The main methods to be used will be the comparative analysis of demographic tables, the conducting of interviews, and administration of questionnaires. In order to publicize the project within the regions to be examined, use will be made of the local newspapers and radio stations. Also, the relevant voluntary associations will be approached through the assistance of Léon Richard, the President of the National Acadian Society.

Duration and Personnel:

Study is under the direction of Mr. Roger de la Garde. Report due October 31, 1965.

Evaluation - analysis - conclusion:



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division V-A

Contract No. 16

Title: Mapping of the City of Montreal.

Responsible: Trevor Lloyd and Professor Frank Innes.

Project - definition - content:

This project will involve three stages:

- a) the preparation of maps of single variables showing their distribution within the metropolitan area. This stage will probably involve twenty-five maps.
- b) the preparation of maps combining variables in "mixes" of interest to the Commission.
- c) representation of the variables on largescale maps of those parts of the total area deemed to be especially significant in view of patterns shown in the above two stages or because of other studies of the areas undertaken in depth.

Objective:

To provide a visual, cartographic representation of ethnic, linguistic, religious, and income variables, by census tracts, for the metropolitan area of Montreal, for further analysis and as a background to field studies now being carried out for this Commission by others.



Method:

Duration and personnel:

The project will be undertaken by the Geography Department Committee of McGill University during a seven-month period from November 1, 1964 to May 31, 1965. This time may be extended if the Commission were to expand the final stage of the project.

The maps will be delivered by August 31, 1965.

Analysis - evaluation - conclusion:







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION V-B

Distribution des occupations et des revenus par groupe ethnique Marion
 Incidences régionales des politiques gouvernementales Melançon



Projet interne de Recherches

Division Vb)

Projet no I

Titre: Occupations et Revenus

Responsable: A. Raynauld

Le projet - définition - contenu

Cette étude consiste dans une analyse descriptive et théorique des structures d'occupations et de revenus suivant les principaux groupes ethniques au Canada. Les facteurs qui rendent compte des différences de revenus sont examinés et une importance relative est mesuré: l'industrie, la Province, l'occupation. l'âge, le sexe, le niveau de scolarité etc.

Objectifs

Il s'agit de savoir essentiellement si les différences de revenus qu'on observe entre les groupes ethniques peuvent être expliqués par des caractéristiques objectives du groupe ethnique (occupation, âge etc.) ou s'il faut faire appel à la discrimination ou à la ségrégation.



Analyse statistique y compris la régression multiple et l'analyse de variance sur les données du recensement telles que préparées pour la Commission.

Durée et Personnel:

environ 12 mois.
Trois assistants plein temps et trois ou quatre assistants à temps partiel (dont l'été 1965). Deux assistants participant, avec le responsable, à la rédaction du rapport et s'y associeront à titre d'auteur en collaboration.

Un long rapport préliminaire sera soumis au milieu d'octobre; le rapport final doit être remis le ler avril 1966.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Jusqu'à maintenant il semble que les facteurs objectifs suffisent à expliquer les différences de revenus inter-ethniques.

le 20 ectobre 1965.



Analytique et statistique

Durée et Personnel:

- Les demandes de personnel ont été faites par monsieur Raynauld.
- Le projet sera terminé en décembre 1965.

Analyse: Evaluation - Conclusion



Projet interne de Recherches

Division Vb)

Projet no II

Titre: L'Incidence régionale des politiques Economiques.

Responsable:

B. Higgins
A. Melançon

A. Merançon

Le projet - définition - contenu

Le Professeur Higgins a fait une revue des politiques économiques régionales au Canada et examiné l'incidence ethnique de l'économie de certaines régions. Le Professeur Melançon étudie les migrations intérieures par niveau de scolarité pour dégager les mécanismes d'ajustement du marché de la main-d'oeuvre compte tenu des différences régionales de revenus et de salaires.

Objectifs

Les auteurs cherchent une réponse à la question suivante:
Dans quelle mesure une ensemble de politiques économiques
"régionalisées" favoriserait-elle l'égalité économique entre
les groupes d'origine française et britannique au Canada?
En d'autres termes, une politique "bi-régionale" peut-elle
être un substitut à une politique binationale ou biethnique?



Dans le cas du Professeur Higgins, l'étude est sous la forme d'un essai; dans celui du Professeur Melançon, l'étude sera presque exclusivement théorique.

Durée et Personnel:

P. Higgins: deux mois

P. Melançon : environ dix mois plus un assistant d'été.

Le rapport Higgins sera soumis en octobre 1965, celui de Melançon, fin décembre 1965.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

L'approche régionale semble au P. Higgins une solution concrète et pratique à des politiques visant une plus grande égalité économique entre les groupes ethniques. Cette conclusion est très importante. Aucune conclusion ne se dégage encore du projet Melançon.

le 20/10/65



CONTRATS

DIVISION V-B

1. Le contrôle de l'industrie à Montréal

Raynauld



Contrat de Recherches

Division Vb)

Contrat no. 1

Titre: Le contrôle de l'Industrie dans le Québec.

Responsable: A. Raynauld

Le projet - définition - contenu

Le projet consiste en une identification des entreprises du Québec suivant qu'elles sont sous contrôle canadien-français, non-canadien-français mais canadien et étranger, puis de donner l'importance relative des entreprises dans chacun des trois groupes. L'examen porte sur tous les secteurs industriels, financiers ou commerciaux à l'exception des services au sens strict et des entreprises ou institutions gouvernementales.

Objectifs

L'objectif principal du projet est d'estimer dans quelle mesure les Canadiens français participent aux décisions économiques dans le secteur privé de la province de Québec. D'autres observations seront également faites: la distribution des entrepreneurs canadien français par secteur industriel et par région; les caractéristiques des industries suivant l'origine du contrôle: dimension des établissements, productivité, exportations. Enfin une brève étude sur l'élite économique canadienne française fera ressortir une ségrégation remarquable des groupes ethniques dans la vie économique.



Analyse statistique sur environ 20,000 dossiers d'entreprises tirés du BFS, du Secrétariat d'Etat et du Financial Post.

Durée et Personnel:

Environ 12 mois - le rapport à remettre fin septembre 1965 - sera vraisemblablement remis avec un mois de retard.

Personnel: l'auteur et un assistant plein temps.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Dans le secteur manufacturier, les Canadiens Français contrôlent 10% de la production; dans les autres secteurs, mis à part l'agriculture et le commerce de détail, ils contrôlent encore moins. La recherche fournit des réponses chiffrées pour la première fois dans ce domaine, mais ne suscite généralement aucune surprise.

le 20 octobre 1965.







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION VI

1.	Study of English language teaching		
	University student survey	R.	Sirkis
2.	Historical studies of minority schools in		
	all provinces west of Quebec	F.	Wilson
3.	English language achievement of French		
	Canadian University students	J.	Hurley
4.	Study of second-language teaching in		203
	provincial public schools	L	Orlikow
5.	Extent of federal aid to education		



Division VI

Project No. I

Title: Study of French Language Teaching - University Student Survey

Responsible: R. Sirkis

Project - definition - content:

Tests in reading and listening to be administered to first-year students enrolled in French courses in English-Canadian universities, accompanied by questionnaire on language background.

Objective:

To appraise effectiveness of second language instruction in schools and assess factors affecting achievement.



Tests and questionnaire.

Duration and Personnel:

Tests administered to 8000 students in fall of 1964 by French language departments.
Coding, programming and analysis to be completed by July 31, 1965.
Neatby and Sirkis.



Division VI

Project No. 2

Title: Historical studies of minority education

Responsible: F. Wilson & J. Hurley

Project - definition - content:

Historical studies of recognition given to French-Canadian minorities within provincial school systems in provinces west of Quebec and in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and to English minority in Quebec.

Objective:

Background to contemporary situation.



Secondary sources.

Duration and Personnel:

Provinces west of Ontario completed in summer of 1964. Quebec, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island to be completed, summer of 1965 by Hurley and Wilson.



Division VI

Project No. 3

Title: English language achievement of French-Canadian

university students

Responsible: R. Sirkis

Project - definition - content:

Tests in reading and listening to be administered to students in Rhétorique in fifteen selected classical colleges and first-year students at French language universities who have come from secondary schools, accompanied by questionnaires on language background.

Objective:

To appraise the effectiveness of second language instruction and assess factors affecting achievement.



Tests and questionnaire.

Duration and Personnel:

Tests to be administered end of September 1965, and analysis completed by end of December 1965. Neatby and Sirkis.



Division VI Project No. 4

Title: Second language instruction in provincial schools

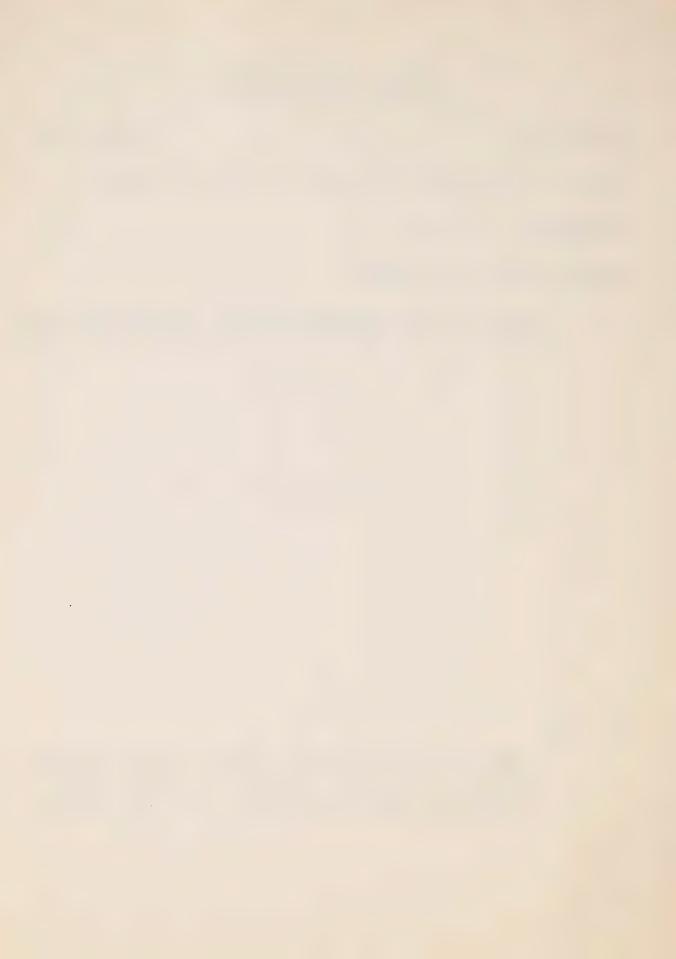
Responsible: L. Orlikow

Project - definition - content:

Study of official programs of second language instruction in theory and practice in provincial public school systems.

Objective:

To appraise aims, methods and extent of second language instruction and accumulate subjective views and personal impressions of programs. All provinces except Quebec and Manitoba - Manitoba having been done under contract as a pilot project.



Interviews of Department of Education officials, inspectors and teachers associated with program and to visit some classrooms.

Duration and Personnel:

Mr. Lionel Orlikow began on April 1 and will complete fieldwork by end of August. Report to be completed by October 31.



Division VI

Project No. 5

<u>Title</u>: Federal educational activities:

a) D.N.D. dependents b) other activities

Responsible: Sirkis, Hurley & Wilson

Project - definition - content:

Survey of extent of federal activities in education. More detailed studies of selected areas will include historical background and analysis of aims and administration. Proposed areas: vocational training, Northwest Territories, Department of National Defence, N.R.C.

Objective:

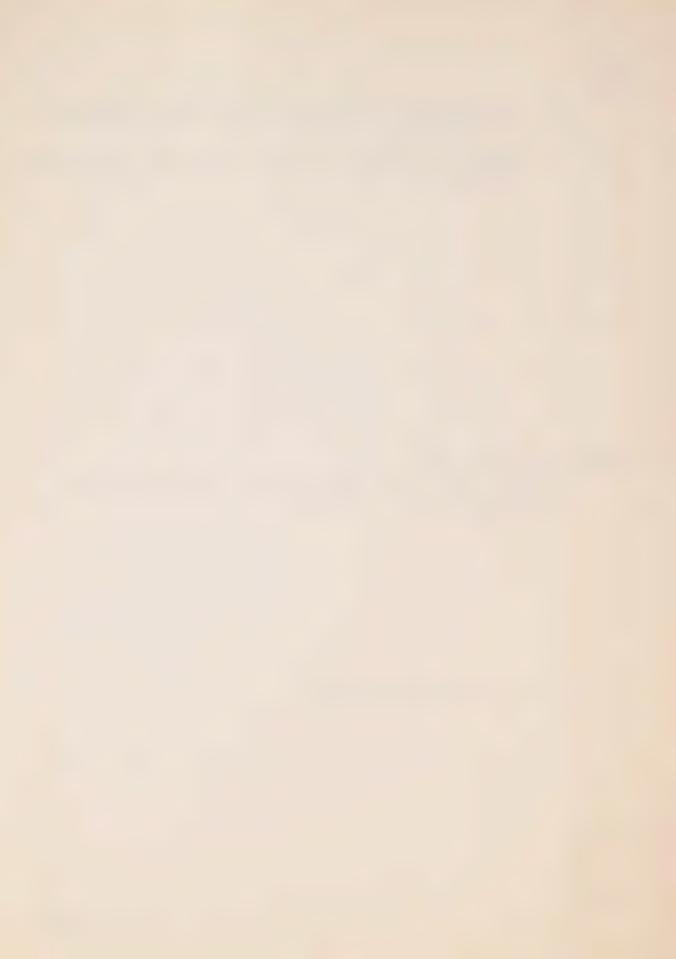
To establish extent and nature of federal activities, and cultural implications.



- 1. Expenditure on educational activities by Department from published sources.
- 2. Detailed studies of selected areas based on published material and interviews.

<u>Duration and Personnel:</u>

To be completed in summer of 1965, by Neatby, Sirkis, Hurley and Wilson.



CONTRATS

DIVISION VI

1.	Etude des interventions fédérales basées sur	
2.	l'article 93 Etude de la conception de l'histoire	Lapierre
~ *	canadienne	Trudel
3.	Histoire de l'éducation des Canadiens	Rawlyk
4.	Histoire des Acadiens	Baudry
5.	Etude du système scolaire dans les groupes	<i>y</i>
6	français de l'Ouest canadien	G.R.S.C.
6. 7.	Le coût des écoles bilingues de l'Ontario	Baird
f *	Etude d'enseignement des langues et de la formation des instituteurs	Помиомя
8.	Study of the evolution of the school system	Torrens
	in three Acadian communities	Soucie
9.	A study of attitudes of selected Acadian	
10	communities	G.R.S.C.
10.	Study of second language teaching in public schools	0.7.11
11.	An essay on the public education system of	Orlikow
	Ontario	Harris
12.	Essay on the education system in Quebec	Rocher & Munroe
13.	Comparison of achievement in French of Students	
7.1	in French language schools in Quebec	Chagnon
14.	Essay on legal structure of education in the	77
15.	Province of Quebec	Hurtibise
-/•		Carignan



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VI

Contract No. 1

<u>Title</u>: Etude des interventions fédérales basées sur

l'article 93.

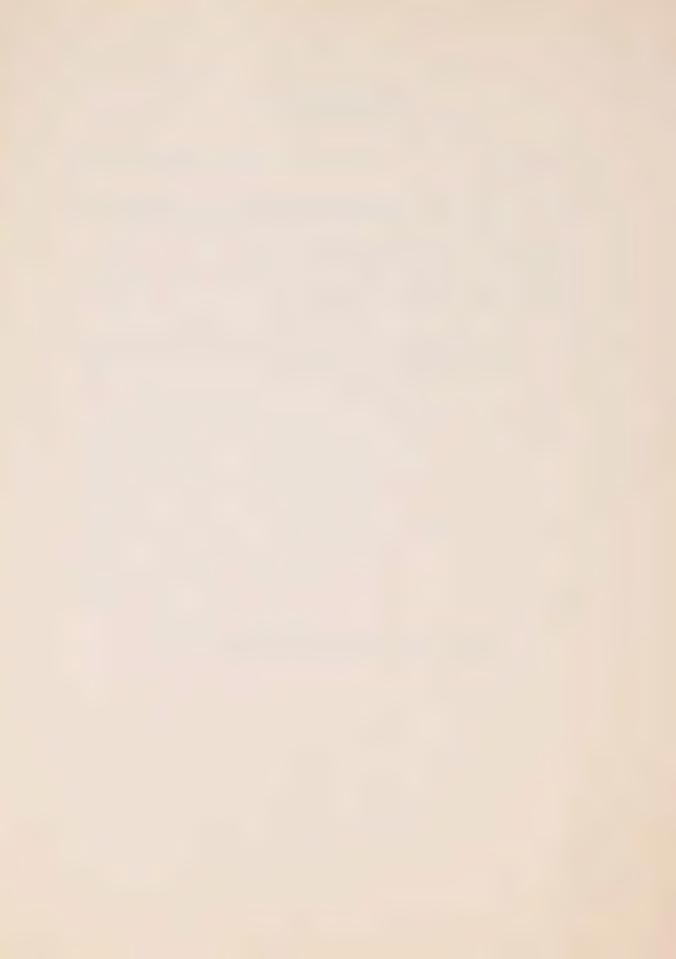
Responsible: Laurier LaPierre.

Project - definition - content:

An historical study of the pressures for and against federal intervention in education under Section 93.

Objective:

Analysis of factors affecting federal intervention under Section 93.



Study of archival documents and parliamentary records from 1867 to 1963.

Personnel:

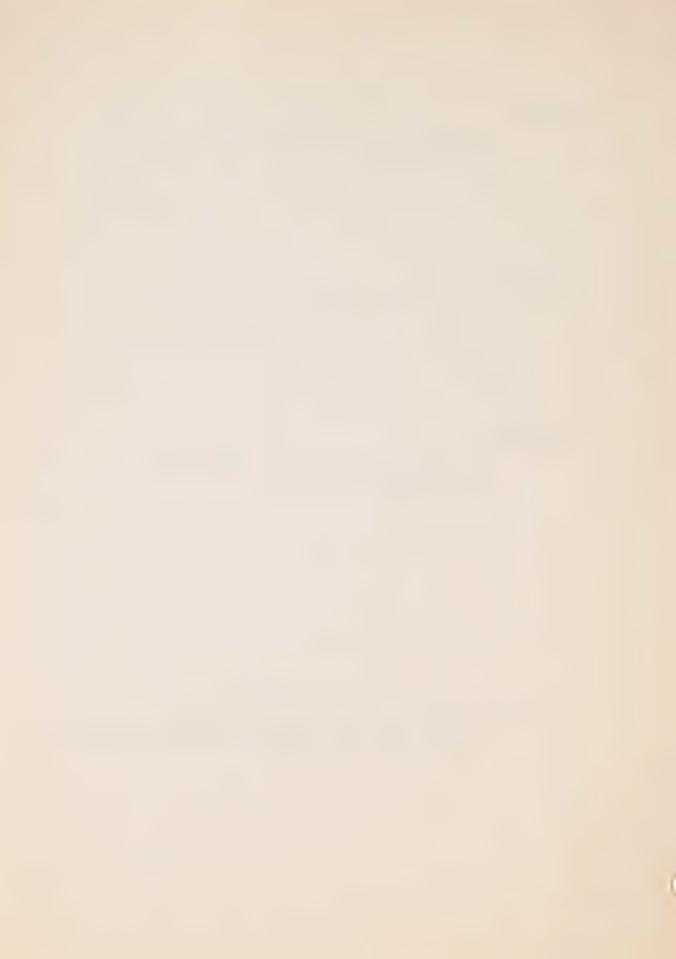
LaPierre and research assistant.

Duration:

Interim report received. Final report due September 30, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Limited scope but useful background from federal point of view on minority schools.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TITRE: ETUDE DE LA CONCEPTION DE L'HISTOIRE CANADIENNE NOTE:

The different versions of Canadian history in English and French language textbooks are summarized in the conclusion. The report should be read in full to appreciate Trudel's careful scholarship and his sensitivity to nuances as well as to get the full flavour of history as propaganda.

Trudel is collaborating on un manuel multiple, which he believes will eliminate many of the distortions.

He hesitated to suggest this solution in his report but did so with my approval.

Supervisor H.B. Neatby October 21, 1965.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VI

Contract No. 2

Title: Etude de la conception de l'histoire canadienne.

Responsible: Marcel Trudel.

Project - definition - content:

An analysis of Canadian history as it appears in twelve selected textbooks in use in Canadian schools.

Objective:

Comparison of emphasis and interpretation in French and English textbooks at various levels.



Analysis of carefully selected textbooks.

Personnel:

Marcel Trudel and research assistant.

Duration:

Interim report received. Final report due September 30, 1965.

<u>Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:</u>

Very important for the comparison of the views of each cultural group on its origins and achievements.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VI

Contract No. 3

<u>Title</u>: History of Acadian education in Nova Scotia.

Responsible: G. Rawlyk.

Project - definition - content:

Historical account of educational institutions and educational opportunities for Acadians in Nova Scotia.

Objective:

To analyse the educational aspirations of the Acadians in Nova Scotia, and to trace developments.



Secondary sources, supplemented by some unstructured interviews with Acadian leaders.

Personnel:

Rawlyk and research assistant.

Duration:

Interim report received. Final report due August 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

A case-study which highlights dilemma of a small French-Canadian minority faced with apparent choice between assimilation or a lower class life.



Division VI

Contract No. 4

Title: Histoire des Acadiens.

Responsible: R. Baudry.

Project - definition - content:

Historical study. A summary narrative to 1867, and topical chapters on aspects of Acadian life since 1867.

Objective:



Secondary and primary sources.

Personnel:

R. Baudry and one research assistant.

Duration:

Interim report received. Final report due October 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

This study will provide background information on the Acadians which will be needed for any appraisal of Canadian society and will be relevant when recommendations are considered.



Division VI

Contract No. 5

Title: Study of attitudes towards the school systems in the four western provinces.

Responsible: G.R.C.S.

Project - definition - content:

An analysis of attitudes of students, parents and community leaders towards the role of existing schools with special reference to careers, language and religion. Twelve schools have been selected to yield data on schools in urban, rural, French-Canadian, Urkainian, Mennonite and English communities.

Objective:

To provide some evidence on aspirations and vitality of ethnic groups in the west.



Student essays and interviews with students in a Grade XIII class and their parents in each community.

Personnel:

R. Woollam and associates, including A. Davis and B. Knill, as well as datagatherers.

Duration:

Interim report received. Final report due October 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

This project, in conjunction with GRCS project in New Brunswick, is the most important study of minorities for this division.



Division VI

Contract No. 6

<u>Title</u>: Revenues and expenditures of bilingual schools in Ontario.

Responsible: N. Baird.

<u>Project - definition - content:</u>

Breakdown of revenues and expenditures of bilingual schools in 1963.

1) 10 (11 10°)

To compare budgets of bilingual with those of separate and public schools, and to analyse differences.



Based on statistical information collected by provincial Department of Education. Most of clerical work is being done by Department of Education staff.

Personnel:

N. Baird.

Duration:

The final report is almost completed.
Delay is caused by an error in statistics which must be checked by Department.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Will show differences in teacher qualifications and expenditures but will not reveal administrative discrimination.



Division VI

Contract No. 7

<u>Title</u>: (a) Aims and methods of language instruction in Canadian university language departments.

(b) Study of teacher-training institutions outside of Quebec.

Responsible: R.W. Torrens.

Project - definition - content:

- (a) To establish courses offered, the equipment available, the background and training of staff, enrolment, teaching methods.
- (b) To establish admission and graduation requirements, teachers qualifications, methods of instruction.

Objective:

For each case the aim is to describe the training given to potential language teachers. Special attention is given to emphasis on oral competence and to the attention given to French Canada.



Questionnaires to all institutions, followed by visits to major institutions for further information.

Personnel:

R.W. Torrens.

Duration:

Interim report received. Final report due August 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Essential factual information on teaching of second languages.



Division VI

Contract No. 8

<u>Title</u>: Study of evolution of school system in three Acadian communities.

Responsible: Père Soucie.

Project - definition - content:

Intended to supplement GRCS study. Students who acted as data-gatherers for GRCS are to study history of school system in communities of Bathurst, Moncton and Allardville.

Objective:

To provide three case-studies for New Brunswick and to enhance value of GRCS material.



Historical research and interviews.

Personnel:

Three graduate students under the supervision of Père Soucie.

Duration:

Date for final report is September 30, 1965. Interim report is delayed because final project design is still under discussion (June 23, 1965)

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

These case-studies will be useful supplements to studies of provincial system in New Brunswick.



Division VI

Contract No. 9

<u>Title:</u> A study of the attitudes towards the school system in selected New Brunswick communities.

Responsible: G.R.C.S.

Project - definition - content:

An extension of the earlier GRCS project to three Acadian and one English-Canadian community in New Brunswick (q.v.)



Division VI

Contract No. 10

<u>Title</u>: Study of second language teaching in Manitoba public schools.

Responsible: L. Orlikow.

Project - definition - content:

To report on second language program and its implementation, and on proposed changes and special problems or techniques in Manitoba.

Objective:

This is a pilot study, to be supplemented by similar reports on all other provinces except Quebec.



Interviews with departmental officials, inspectors and teachers, and visits to some schools.

Personnel:

L. Orlikow.

Duration:

Final report submitted.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Essential information on second-language teaching.

Date June 24, 1965.



Divison VI

Contract No. 11

<u>Title</u>: An essay on the public education system of Ontario.

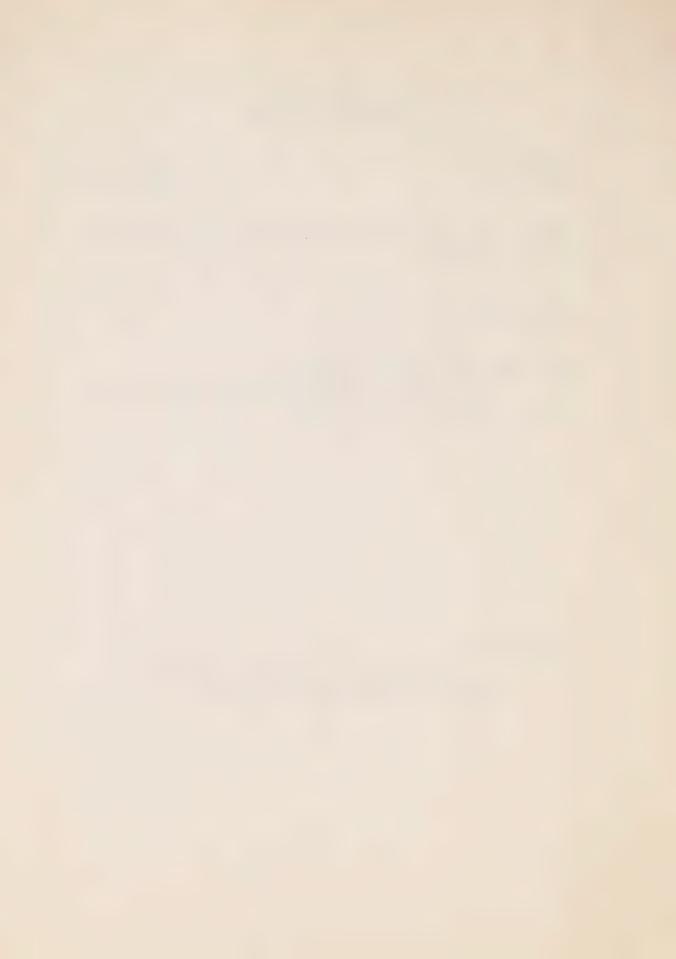
Responsible: R. Harris.

Project - definition - content:

An analysis of historical developments and underlying philosophy.

Objective:

Background in a form which will suggest comparisons with Quebec system.



Secondary sources.

Personnel: R. Harris.

Duration: Final report due August 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Should be a succinct interpretative study.

Date June 24, 1965.



Division VI

Contract No. 12

<u>Title</u>: Essay on education system in Quebec.

Responsible: Rocher - Munroe.

<u>Project - definition - content</u>:

An analysis of historical development and underlying philosophy.

Objective:

Background in a form which will suggest comparisons with Ontario system.



Secondary sources.

Personnel:

G. Rocher and D. Munroe.

Duration:

Final report due October 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Should be succinct interpretative study.

Date June 24, 1965.



Division VI

Contract No. 14

Title:

Study of laws affecting confessionality in the

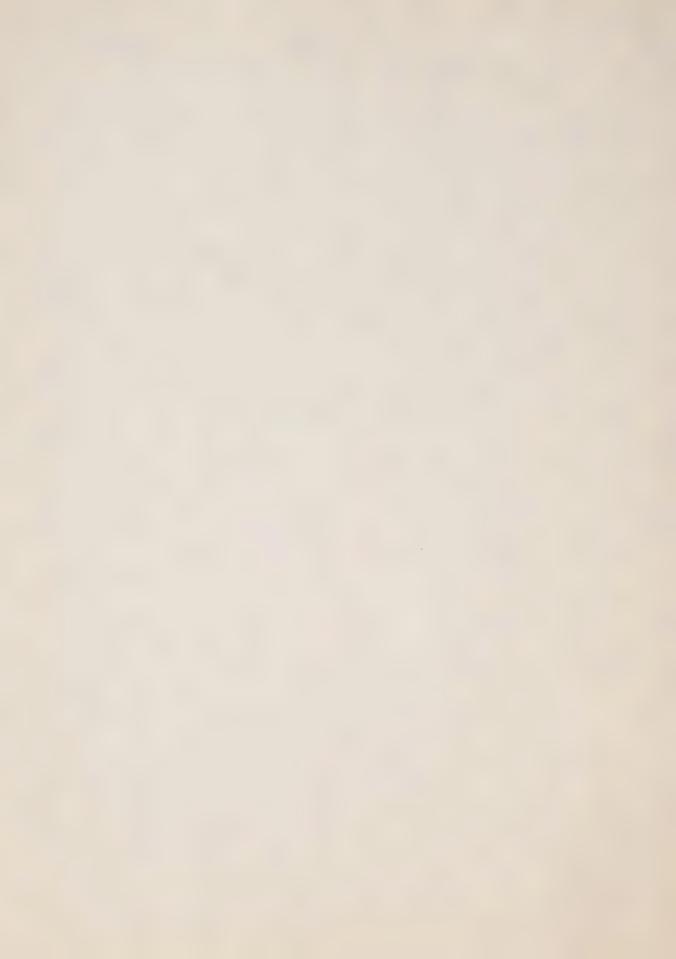
educational system of Province of Quebec.

Responsible: Mr. R. Hurtibise

Project - Definition - Content

This is a legal study, analysing the confessional aspects of the school system. It will describe the structure in terms of confessionality, and the adaptations to meet the problems of metropolitan areas and of students who are neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant. It will describe the structure and legal authority of the Department of Education and of school boards. It will analyse the legal restriction on hiring Catholic teachers to teach in Protestant schools and vice versa. It will show to what extent the division along confessional lines is applied in technical and professional schools.

Objective



Method

Mainly legal research but will also involve some interviews with officials of the Department of Education. Both Mr. Hurtubise and his assistant will make at least two trips from Montreal to Quebec, with a combined total of 20 days in Quebec.

Personnel

The study is being undertaken by Professeur René Hurtubise, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal. He will have an assistant, who has been awarded his licence en droit (grande distinction).

Duration

The research assistant will work for 12 weeks during the summer. Mr. Hurtubise will work full-time for three months, by which time he will have completed the first draft. He will then write the final report, working part-time after the beginning of the university term. Deadline for final report: Octover 31, 1965.

Date: le 30 juillet 1965.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VI

Contract No. 15

Title:

Study of bilingualism and biculturalism at Ottawa and Laurentian Universities and at Collège Militaire Royal de Saint Jean.

Responsible: Louis Painchaud

Project - definition - content:

To study the administrative structure, and the curricular activities of professors and students in terms of language usage and cultural contacts at three selected "bilingual" colleges.

Objective:

To describe and assess the degree of bilingualism and biculturalism at these institutions, and to describe relevant aims, policies and problems.

Method:

Study of available documents, interviews with administration, faculty and students.

Personnel:

Mr. Painchaud's secretary will assemble material from university calendars, etc.

Duration:

Final report due December 15, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Case-studies of "bilingual" educational institutions.

Date September 23, 1965







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION VII

1.	C.B.COwned Radio-(Aus) and Televisions stations -	C.B.C. Report
2.	Unité de la Télévision Canadienne et langues parlées.	Rapport de Radio-Canada
3. 4.	Etude de l'Agence - "Presse Canadienne" Analyse du contenu des nouvelles nationales	M. Mousseau S. Gagné
5. 6.	à la télévision Etude descriptive des mass media Questionnaire pour les journaux quotidiens	M. Mousseau A. Anderson S. Gagné
7. 8. 9.	Analyse de contenu de la presse quotidienne Analyse du contenu des films de L'O.N.F. Services disponibles à la population dans	N. Campeau J. Bruce A. Anderson
	les moyens de communications populaires.	J. DeGuise



Projet no 1

DIVISION VII

Titre: Rayonnement de la télévision et de la radio

Responsable: S. Gagné

Le projet - définition - contenu:

L'information sur le rayonnement de la télévision et de la radio d'état nous a déjà été transmise par Radio-Canada sous forme de rapports. Il ne reste qu'à obtenir d'autres copies de ces rapports pour distribution aux intéressés.

Les données les plus pertinentes de ces rapports seront consignées dans le texte d'Alan Anderson sur les moyens de communication populaire au Canada et dans chacune des provinces.

- L'information sur le rayonnement de la télévision et de la radio privées sera mise à jour. Nous nous procurerons également copie du rapport soumis par Radio-Canada au comité Fawler sur ce qu'il en coûterait à Radio-Canada de compléter son service.

Objectifs:

Cette information a pour but de nous permettre de préciser les régions et les groupes ethniques qui n'ont pas encore accès à la radio et à la télévision dans l'une ou l'autre langue.



Etude de rapports soumis. Collection d'information supplémentaire.

Durée et personnel:

A moins d'urgence spéciale, ce travail sera fait après la rédaction finale des questionnaires pour les autres projets et même après la conduite des interviews reliées à ces projets.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Date: le 20 juillet 1965.



Projet no 2

DIVISION VII

Titre: Analyse de la consommation des Mass Media

de langue française et anglaise

Responsable: Monique Mousseau

Le projet - définition - contenu:

Ce projet est terminé. Il a été réalisé par le Service des Recherches de Radio-Canada à Montréal et sera distribué dans deux semaines. L'analyse porte sur la consommation de la télévision dans la région métropolitaine de Montréal en 1960, période où les postes de télévision privée n'étaient pas encore sur les ondes.

Nous avons cherché à savoir si le consommateur de langue anglaise s'alimente plus à la télévision d'expression française que le consommateur de langue française ne s'alimente à la télévision de langue anglaise. Notre hypothèse allait dans le sens inverse et elle s'est avérée juste. Tout le monde aurait prévu la même chose!

Date: le 20 juillet 1965.



Division VII

Projet No. 3

<u>Titre</u>: Agence - Presse Canadienne

Responsable: S. Gagné

Projet - définition - contenu:

Préciser les fonctions que s'est défini la Presse Canadienne, son organisation technique, la provenance, le volume et la langue des nouvelles qui parviennent à la Presse Canadienne, le processus de sélection et de dissémination de l'information, l'utilisation des nouvelles par les abonnés, le degré de satisfaction à l'endroit des services et de la formule de la Presse Canadienne. Décrire le personnel affecté aux nouvelles. Etudier de façon particulière le service français et présenter des recommandations.

Objectifs:

- (a) établir comment, dans les faits, est servi le droit fondamental des Canadiens à l'information et, en particulier,
- (b) étudier si les francophones, par les moyens de communications populaires, peuvent se former une image adéquate du Canada anglais et vice versa.



Interviews, analyse des dossiers.

Personnel:

Soucy Gagné et Jean Bruce

Durée:

L'étude sera terminée vers la fin décembre

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Date: le 22 septembre 1965



DIVISION VII

Projet no 4

<u>Titre</u>: Analyse du contenu des nouvelles nationales à la télévision

Responsable: Monique Mousseau

Le projet - définition - contenu:

L'objectif de l'étude vise à préciser a) la nationalité des personnes, groupes ou peuples dont il est question dans les nouvelles; b) l'endroit géographique comme objet et comme provenance des nouvelles; c) l'importance de présentation accordée aux diverses nouvelles; d) le contenu des nouvelles; e) le rôle que les nouvelles donnent aux Canadiens français, aux Canadiens anglais et aux Canadiens d'autres origines; f) la source des nouvelles (AFP, CP, AP, etc.); g) les faits et les déclarations.

a) Nationalité (1)

Nous nous limiterons aux catégories suivantes:

- . américaine;
- canadienne, qui comprendra l) exclusivement canadienne, 2) exclusivement canadienne-française;
 3) exclusivement canadienne-anglaise;
 4) exclusivement neo-canadienne;
- . autres nationalités;
- . combinaison des catégories de base.

L'importance des nouvelles portant sur les Etats-Unis semble soulever plusieurs questions dans le contexte canadien actuel. Cette préoccupation est mise en évidence dans le rapport préliminaire Laurendeau-Dunton (pp. 48-51).

⁽¹⁾ Voir rapport publié par le Service des Recherches.



- b) Endroit géographique
 - . comme objet de nouvelle (région-objet);
 - . comme provenance (région-provenance).

Il a déjà été mentionné que certaines régions étaient ignorées par les mass media. Nous voudrions vérifier cette opinion et voir la place qu'occupent chacune des provinces et le gouvernement d'Ottawa dans les nouvelles canadiennes de même que la place des Etats-Unis et autres pays.

c) Importance de présentation accordée aux diverses nouvelles

L'étude de Mlle Mousseau contient quatre mesures d'importance. Etant donné que nous aurons un matériel de base plus varié que dans l'étude de Mlle Mousseau, il nous a semblé que l'ordre de présentation de la nouvelle dans le télé-journal de même que la durée relative de la nouvelle seraient suffisants pour les besoins actuels (voir rapport du Service de la Recherche).

d) Le contenu des nouvelles

Nous étudierons la possibilité de faire une catégorisation systématique des sujets traités par les nouvelles: politique, économique, éducatif, sports. etc. Une étude sera faite en vue de voir la possibilité d'adopter le plan de Mrs. Bruce, de la Commission, en vue de permettre des comparaisons. Ceci n'est qu'à l'état de projet.

e) L'image (en terme de rôle) que les nouvelles donnent aux Canadiens anglais, aux Canadiens français et aux Canadiens d'autres origines.

Cette partie voudrait faire ressortir les divers rôles qu'on attribue aux trois groupes dans les nouvelles et la façon dont ils sont joués. Nous croyons que la façon dont les nouvelles présentent les groupes peut être de nature à maintenir ou à développer certains stéréotypes (1). Le Canadien français est-il présenté dans des rôles différents

⁽¹⁾ Voir rapport préliminaire Laurendeau-Dunton, p. 64.



des autres? Est-il présenté comme financier, homme de science, sportif? L'est-il proportionnellement plus ou moins que les autres?

Ici encore il faudrait étudier les problèmes que pose une telle analyse. Des difficultés imprévues peuvent nous empêcher de réaliser cette partie du projet.

f) La source des nouvelles

Il s'agira de préciser l'agence de presse ou l'organisme par qui est transmise la nouvelle. Il n'est pas sûr que cette information soit fournie.

g) Les faits et déclarations

Nous verrons à distinguer ces deux niveaux.

Nouvelles étudiées

Les nouvelles nationales (du soir) des réseaux et postes de télévision suivants: réseau français, réseau anglais de R.C., CTV, CFTM-TV. Nous essayerons d'étudier les nouvelles de 1964.

Objectifs:



Analyse de contenu.

Classification à partir de catégories de contenu à priori.

Le contrôle de la qualité du travail est assuré par une double ou triple codification par un personnel entraîné.

Durée et Personnel:

Le rapport sera terminé le 31 décembre 1965. Mlle M. Mousseau à raison de $2\frac{1}{2}$ jours par semaine. Mlle L. Ross à plein temps. 3 ou 4 codificatrices (3 mois environ)

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Analyse du contenu des nouvelles nationales à la télévision.

Date: le 21 juillet 1965



DIVISION VII

Projet no 5

Titre: Etude descriptive des mass media

Responsable: A. Anderson

Le projet - définition - contenu:

Ce projet a été entrepris à l'automne 1964 en vue de fournir aux personnes de la Division des données de base sur l'ensemble des moyens de communication populaire.

La première version du rapport comprend des statistiques sur les moyens de communication dans le monde et plus particulièrement au Canada et dans chacune des provinces. On y trouvera la liste des journaux quotidiens et hebdomadaires, leur circulation, le rayonnement de la télévision privée et d'état dans chacune des provinces.

Nous voudrions dans la version finale du rapport pouvoir présenter une synthèse des données statistiques pour chaque province d'une part et pour chaque medium d'autre part.

Objectifs:

Permettre certaines analyses sur la structure des moyens de communication populaire au Canada et faciliter l'étude des facteurs qui président au contrôle et à la distribution de l'information et de la culture dans les divers groupes ethniques du pays. Connaître les facilités d'alimentation culturelle des canadiens.



Dépouillement de certaines informations fournies par des organismes internationaux et nationaux. Sollicitation auprès de certains organismes pour obtenir certaines informations particulières.

Durée et Personnel:

Travail déjà avancé peut exiger quelques six semaines pour compléter la documentation. Une personne à plein temps pourra faire ce travail. L'aide de secrétaires ou commis additionnels sera très probablement nécessaire à l'automne.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Seront intégrées au rapport final vu l'ensemble des travaux de la Division.

Date: le 21 juillet 1965



DIVISION VII

Projet no 6

Titre: Enquête auprès des journaux quotidiens

a) information tirée de divers documents

b) questionnaire à la direction

Responsable: A. Anderson

Le projet - définition - contenu:

Ce projet vise à préciser certains facteurs susceptibles de conditionner le contenu des journaux et partant l'information que reçoit le public canadien des divers groupes ethniques. Ces facteurs sont a) le contexte socio-culturel des journaux; b) la structure de contrôle et le personnel; c) la politique de publication; d) l'image du public; e) le rôle que se donnent les journaux vis-à-vis les relations inter-ethniques.

Objectifs:



Questionnaire et relevé de données statistiques déjà consignées ailleurs. La technique d'approche pour les interviews reste à établir.

Durée et Personnel:

La rédaction des questions est en partie achevée. Elle doit étre revisée bientôt en comité. Une fois la version finale acceptée il faudra en faire un pré-test qui durera une semaine. Le travail d'interview sera confié à des spécialistes et devra être complété vers la fin août.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

Ce travail sera terminé vers la fin décembre.

Date: le 21 juillet 1965



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division VII

Project No. 7

Title: Analyse de contenu de la presse quotidienne.

Responsible: J. Bruce

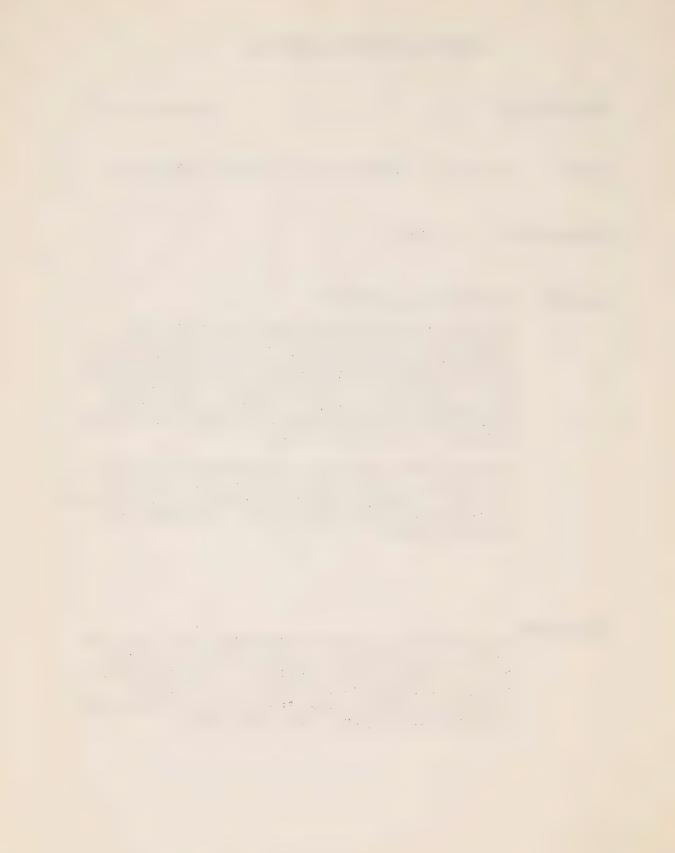
Project - definition - content:

This is a study to find out the extent of regionalism in Canadian daily newspapers. Thirty representative papers have been chosen on the basis of circulation and distribution, and an analysis is being made of everything newspapers in one part of Canada said about other parts of the country, during the period January 1 - March 31, 1965.

National news coverage, involving the federal parliament, Crown Corporations and the Armed Forces, is being studied elsewhere. This project is concerned only with local, provincial and regional news.

Objective:

The objective is to discover the kind and the amount of information published by one part of the country about another. In particular, I hope to find out if there is a definite pattern of information about Quebec in English Canadian newspapers, and vice versa.



Method:

The Canadian Press Clipping Service has provided me with clippings from the 30 chosen newspapers, and a content analysis is being made of these clippings. The main classifications are Content, Subject Area, Source, Position in Paper, and Size of Item (in column inches).

Personnel:

J. Bruce

Duration:

This project is presently being done on a contract basis and will be completed by January 1966.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

Date September 23, 1965



CONTRATS

DIVISION VII

1. Contenu des nouvelles nationales

2. Le Journalisme canadien (analyse du contenu)
3. Essay on the role of mass media in Canada
(English)

4. Essay on the role of mass media in Canada
(French)

Waterloo Qualter
Gordon

Compton

Guindon







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION VIII-A

1.	Problèmes - Diffusion de la culture	R. Houle
2.	Recherches dans le domaine de l'édition	R. Houle
3.	Les problèmes de l'édition au Canada:	
	Publication, diffusion	N. Doull
4.	Politique culturelle des gouvernements	C. Roy
5.		Gnarowski
6.	Le théâtre au Canada	R. Houle



Division VIII-A

Projet No 1

Titre: Problèmes - Diffusion de la culture

Responsable: R. Houle

Le projet - définition - contenu: Situation du cinéma canadien.

L'étude s'oriente davantage vers le cinéma "commercial" quoiqu'elle tienne compte des résultats qu'obtiendront les enquêtes poursulvies par d'autres sections de la recherche, au sujet de l'Office national du film.

Le cinéma canadien; distribution et exploitation des films au Canada production de films de long et court métrage.

- Qui distribue et exploite les films au Canada? Quels films exploite-on? Quel est le public du cinéma?
- 2. Les films produits au Canada.

Les problèmes de la production cinématographique au Canada.

Objectifs:

Par l'étude sur la distribution, déterminer à quel point notre cinéma est, "parmi les éléments qui influent sur la vie des Canadiens... non seulement le plus fort, mais aussi le plus spécifiquement étranger". (Rapport de la Commission Massey, p. 61).

Par l'étude sur la production cinématographique établir les efforts entrepris pour élaborer une forme d'expression canadienne et les encouragements nécessaires à cette fin.



Méthode: Documentation

Canadian Film Weekly Year Book

Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique

Documents prêtés par l'Association professionnelle des cinéastes (études établies pour le Conseil d'orientation économique de la province de Québec)

Documents remis par l'Institut Canadien du Film

Revues spécialisées: "Objectif" et "séquences" (Montréal), Cahiers du Cinéma (Paris)

Canadian Film Weekly (Toronto); organe de l'industrie.

Mémoires de l'Association of Motion Picture Producers and Laboratories (Canada). Journaux et déclarations,

Interviews

Rencontres avec représentants d'organismes professionnels, avoc cinéma et exploitants.

Dured o remsel. :

Une seule personne.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Importance toujours considérable des compagnies et du film américains au Canada.

Revendications dans certains milieux en faveur d'une industrionationale.

Absence de contrôle gouvernemental ou d'aide de l'Etat dans le domaine cinématographique à l'exception de l'O.N.F. Possibilité d'agir en faveur du développement du cinéma (canadien-français et canadien-anglais).



Division VIII-A

Projet No 2

Titre: Recherches dans le domaine de l'édition

Responsable: R. Houle

Le projet - définition - contenu

- 1. Liste des éditeurs canadiens, établie à la demande de Mrs. Doull, comprenant le nom des éditeurs étrangers représentés au Canada par les éditeurs canadiens de langue anglaise.
- 2. Le droit d'auteur au Canada; la loi du droit d'auteur les recommandations et conséquences du rapport de la Commission,

 Ilsley.
- 3. Statistiques: nombre de livres publiés au Canada pendant un an (année 1963 et 1964) dans le domaine "littéraire" (excluait les manuels scolaires, dictionnaires, etc., mais comprenait les livres religieux et philosophiques)

Objectifs:

Etude sur le droit d'auteur s'inscrit dans le cadre des problèmes de l'édition: il s'agissait de résumer la législation et les problèmes qu'elle soulève.

Le nombre des livres publiés au Canada fut établi à la demande de Mrs. Doull et du professeur Neatby afin d'établir si une recherche de cette sorte était possible à partir des documents publiés.



Méthode:

Liste des éditeurs établie d'après Quill and Quire,

Editor and Publisher International Year Book (1964) Liste du Ministère des Affaires culturelles de la province de Québec.

Statistiques: Canadiana (seul instrument de travail)

Statistiques publiées par UNESCO (afin de comparer les chiffres obtenus)

Droit d'auteur: <u>Documents</u>:

Loi sur le droit d'auteur. S.R.c.32. (1952)

Fox, H.G. The Canadian Law of Copyright, U. of Toronto Press, 1944.
Royal Commission on Patents, Copyright and Industrial Designs.

Durée et Personnel:

Octobre-novembre 1964

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division VIII-A

Project No. 3

Title: Les problèmes de l'édition au Canada: Publication - diffusion

Responsible: N. Doull

Project - definition - content:

The project to study the process of producing academic and literary books in Canada, from the writer through the Canadian publishing industry to the reader, including book promotion and distribution, accessibility to readers in various parts of Canada, and the business situation of a so-called "Canadian" publisher.

The project was begun in conjunction with another, to appraise the extent, vitality and sources of (financial) support of artistic groups in Canada, in which it was possible to treat Canadian "letters" as one of the Arts in question. The letters project is now separated from the rest but it should be seen as a similar study.

The results will include some global information about Canadian books, as well as answers to our questions about Canadian Letters.

Objective: (It should be assumed throughout that the English and French language situations are being studied equally and attention paid to all relevant differences)

- to assess the situation of Canadian Letters

- to appraise the role of books in communication between French and English language Canadians, assessing the importance of translated books in this process (Cnarowski's study)

- to discover how "Canadian" is the operation of our publishing

houses

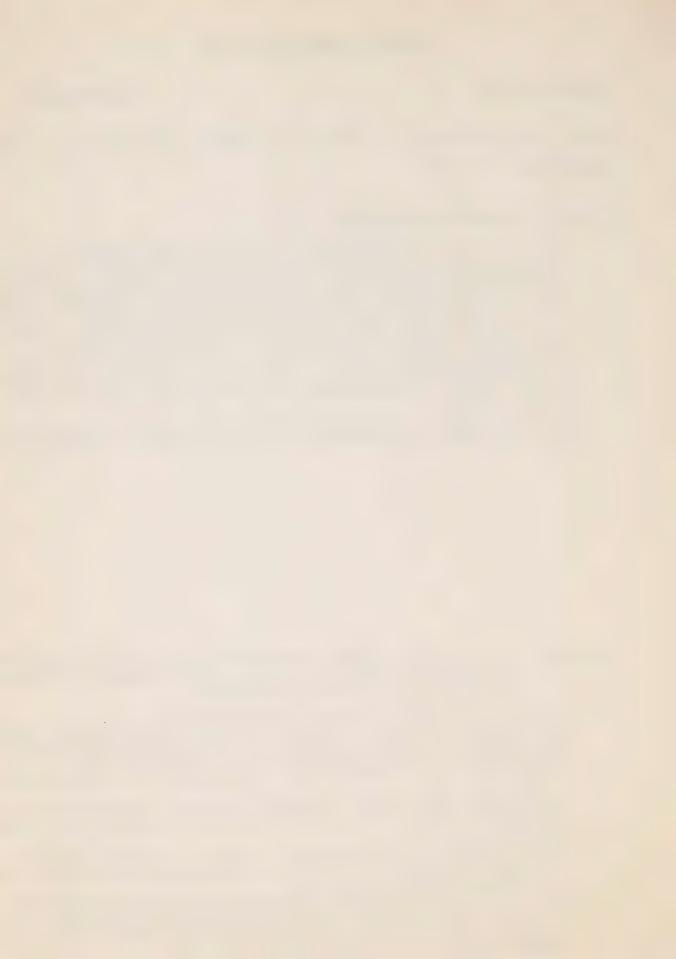
- to evaluate the image of Canadian cultural life presented abroad by Canadian books (fairs export of books, embassy and consular services)

- to determine the availability of books in either Canadian language to persons of the other language in all parts of Canada

(including library services)

- to establish a policy for translating books in keeping both with the traditions of the Canadian publishing business and with the objective demands of a government assisted cultural promotion program which translation subsidy would be

In general: to prepare a useful analysis for the purposes of the Commission.



Method:

beginning from zero, useful materials were gathered and time spent learning how to proceed; contacts established with people and associations concerned with various parts of the book producing process - writers, publishers, booksellers, librarians, book-clubs, critics, etc.; briefs prepared by others borrowed, to help establish what the problems of Canadian publishing are; others studies searched for help (Massey, O'Leary and Glassco included).

Interviews initially with some key people as pilot project to establish the subject of our research; subsequently, from time to time, in order to make progress on particular problems, the intention being to work mostly in Ottawa with the materials on hand and using library services plus the help of some assistants. Interviews have been used both for general guidance, specialized advice and as a lead to further sources with the intention of verifying conclusions later on in some cases with those already consulted and otherwise with key people not yet visited. The 1964-65 situation will be further accessible through the newspaper clipping collection, kept up-to-date. (Painter's responsibility).

Durée et Personnel:

Work began mid-September; about one-third of time spent directly and usefully on publishing project; (ignoring time lost on unsatisfactory working arrangements) other time spent on brief-reading (one month), on working with assistants, on the other project (vide supra), until February collecting information and since February preparing it to be used by others.

First assistant, Mile Houle, (October) helped prepare materials and subsequently has worked on three studies (Cinema, Copyright, Theatre) which overlap the two projects (publishing and cultural policy).

Mr. Painter (arrived mid-February) was made responsible for materials to the entire division, odd jobs as assigned, and will do the proposed °count° of books for the Publishing project.

The future duration of the project depends on decisions to be made about priorities in the Division.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:

There are some questions very much worth studying in the Canadian book situation: the relative autonomy (or lack of it) of our publishers vis a vis the non-Canadian publishing industry; the corresponding situation of booksellers and the problems resulting for the promotion and distribution of Canadian books in Canada; the role of public libraries and the means of mass communication; the culturally un-favoured regions of Canada.

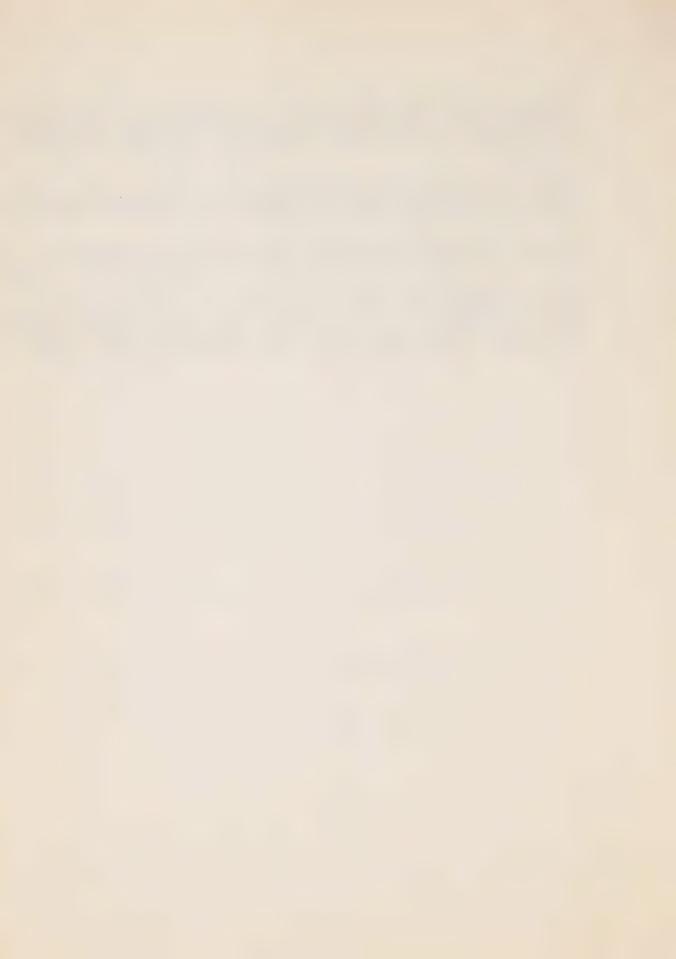


A proposal for a government assisted translation program will be expected of this Commission and the information is being got in such a way that the correct recommendation should be possible.

There are innumerable differences in the facts of book life between French and English language Canada which it should be useful to the Commission to know.

It is clear that the value of interviews far outweights any other use of time and proposals from me will take this into account.

I now propose to prepare such a report as can be done by one person unaided (without elaborate data collection) instead of a general account of Canadian book publishing with a considerable statistical base (dependent on assistants to do this work).



Division VIII-A

Projet No 4

Titre: "La Politique Culturelle des Gouvernements"

Responsable: Claude H. Roy

Le projet - définition - contenu

Cette étude sur la politique culturelle des gouvernements se veut une analyse des diverses institutions culturelles canadiennes. Pour ce faire, il nous faudra envisager l'étude selon trois optiques qui se définissent dans les questions suivantes:

- l. Le système politique actuel a-t-il su favoriser le développement des deux cultures au pays?
- 2. A l'intérieur des institutions culturelles canadiennes, a-t-on respecté le caractère bilingue du pays ainsi que la réalité biculturelle?
- 3. La portée des diverses politiques culturelles provinciales est-elle nuisible à l'émanation d'une politique culturelle canadienne?

La subdivision de notre étude en trois parties nous permettra de répondre à ces questions. Elles comportent notamment:

I- Une étude en profondeur des politiques culturelles fédérale et provinciales, au moyen des approches; a) historique,
b) politique, c) économique.

II- Une analyse fonctionnelle de la politique culturelle fédérale.

III- Une évaluation des résultats obtenus en fonction du mandat de la Commission.

Objectifs:

Nous cherchons à déterminer dans quelle mesure le système politique canadien a favorisé lépanouissement ou l'étouffement des deux cultures.

L'analyse de l'organisation administrative de ces institutions nous permettra de répondre aux interrogations actuelles relativement aux; 1) pourquoi des politiques? 2) pour qui elles sont conçues? 3) comment elles sont appliquées?

L'analyse fonctionnelle nous permettra de situer les critères du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme dans l'ensemble des processus de conception, de formulation et d'administration des politiques.



Méthode:

La méthode que je me propose de suivre comprendra quatre étapes:

1. La cuillette des données.

2. Une analyse de contenu des politiques culturelles à tous les niveaux de gouvernement.

3. Une analyse fonctionnelle quant à la politique culturelle au

niveau fédéral.

4. L'évaluation des résultats ainsi que certaines recommandations s'il y a lieu.

Durée et Personnel:

Je compte remettre mon rapport définitif pour le 30 avril 1966.

Il y a actuellement $3\frac{1}{2}$ personnes sur le projet. Quand nous serons plus avancé dans la recherche, il faudra sans doute augmenter ce nombre. (deux ou trois personnes en plus.)

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Ceci est un premier projet. Il reste à voir si dans les frais, il sera possible de suivre cette démarche à la lettre. Je ne crois pas devoir m'éloigner sensiblement des grandes lignes de ce projet.

J'espère que dans le cadre de la Division VIII-A, cette recherche pourra servir à la formulation de recommandations précises.



Division VIII-A

Projet No 6

Titre: Le théâtre au Canada

Responsable: Renée Houle

Le projet - définition - contenu

Etudier cette forme d'expression artistique d'un peuple en fonction des centres les plus importants de l'activité théâtrale au Canada et en fonction de la dramaturgie canadienne. Expression d'un certain esprit.

Résumé de l'évolution du théâtre au Canada depuis 1950

Relevé du répertoire des théâtres canadiens les plus importants

Indications sur la dramaturgie canadienne

Etude des problèmes du théâtre canadien

Objectifs:



Méthode: Documentation

Histoire du théâtre rédigée par Jean Béraud

Histoires publiées par deux théâtres

Autre livres sur le théâtres

Revues (Performing Arts, La Scène au Canada) et journaux

Consultation ultérieure des livres et revues du Centre Canadien du théâtre (Toronto)

Consultation des documents du Festival d'art dramatique aux Archives nationales.

Rencontres et lettres. (Il est nécessaire de s'adresser à certains directeurs de théâtre afin d'obtenir de vive voix certains renseignements et il y a lieu de demander par lettre aux troupes de différents centres des renseignements sur les pièces représentées par elles - titre, nombre de représentations, assistance. Il est aussi nécessaire de rencontrer quelques critiques de théâtre)

Durée et Personnel:

Durée: de la mi-mars à la mi-juillet 1965 (vers le 15 juin, rencontrer personnes à Toronto de même qu'à Montréal).

<u>Personnel</u>: une personne mais avec la collaboration d'une autre personne s'occupant de la politique du gouvernement et de certains organismes en matière de théâtre.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

L'étude est amorçée mais n'est pas terminée. Je remarque l'absence de centralisation dans les activités théâtrales et dans les renseignements à ce sujet (j'ignore ce que possède au juste le Centre canadien du théâtre). En rassemblant les faits (sur les pièces représentées et écrites, sur les conditions matérielles offertes aux acteurs - et les avenues ouvertes aux jeunes acteurs, sur la vitalité du théâtre régional) il nous sera possible d'indiquer ce qu'est le théâtre au Canada, sa vitalité et les moyens d'encourager son rayonnement.



CONTRATS

DIVISION VIII-A

3.	Essai - Le bilinguisme et les anglicismes Traduction des auteurs canadiens Etude dans le domaine linguistique Essai - Signigication: l'égalité entre les deux peuples	Darbelnet Gnarowski Mackey Morton Peters LeMoyne McNaught Nilski
7.	Essai sur le biculturalisme Essai sur le biculturalisme Essay - English Canadian Values Essay on simultaneous interpretation	

Revision: 29-7-65



CONTRAT DE LA RECHERCHE

Division VIII-A

Contrat No 1

<u>Titre</u>: Le Bilinguisme et les Anglicismes

Responsable: J. Darbelnet

Projet - définition - contenu

Cette étude sur le bilinguisme et les anglicismes se propose de décrire la nature et l'étendue de l'anglicisation de la pensée chez les francophones en contact avec l'anglais (ce qui est le cas de plusieurs Canadiens français).

Objectif

Permettre de mieux comprendre les phénomènes des langues en contact et de voir comment la réalité est décomposée de façon différente quand on passe d'une langue à l'autre.



9 ..

Analyse à la fois scientifique et pratique de l'anglicisation des mots et des idées en étudiant

- 1) Comment les langues se caractérisent par leurs distinctions lexicales.
- 2) Comment l'anglicisation du vocabulaire se fait au stade du classement des mots dans l'esprit ("parler anglais en français sans s'en rendre compte.")
- 3) Comment l'anglicisation attaque les syntagmes et la syntaxe.

Personnel

J. Darbelnet. (et assistants?)

Durée

Le rapport définitif devrait être remis le ler septembre 1965.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Comme la langue sert à conserver et à classer les idées, l'anglicisation mérite d'être étudiée dans le but

- 1) de voir comment dans plusieurs cas, on donne aux mots français un sens anglais
- 2) de mieux comprendre les phénomènes de langues en contact.
- 3) d'inspirer éventuellement la rédaction de manuels de grammaire et de vocabulaire.

Date: le 30 juillet 1965



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VIII-A

Contract No. 2

<u>Title:</u> A study on the Extent and Condition of Canadian Literary translation and a Check List of Trans-

lation.

Responsible:

Mr. Gnarowski and several assistants.

Project - Definition - Content

An examination, on both chronological and historical, of the translation of Canandian Literature from one language into the other in an attempt to determine what has been done, by whom, who was responsible for translation and if there was any kind of pattern in the over all picture.

Objective

To analyse the Canadian Literary situation from the point of view of translation.



Method

Detailed examination of all available bibliographical references, sources, as well as histories of litteratures, catalogue (bibliographical analysis.)

Personnel

Mr. Gnarowski and several assistants.

Duration:

Final report has been done on June 16, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

In addition to the study "The Bibliography of Titles" and the "London", the report includes a section intitled "Gonclusions and Recommendations" the later being divided into specific and general recommendations.

The general recommendations deal with suggestions intended to foster greater national cultural awareness.

The specific recommendations deal with tools of research which are considered to be desirable but are at the moment non existent.

Date: le 30 juillet 1965.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VIII-A

Contract No. 3

Title: Mechanolinguistic method analysis.

Responsible: Dr. W. F. Mackey

Project - definition - content

Perfection of a system of computer programmes for the automatic analysis of language teaching methods.

Objectives

1. To supply the necessary programmes for an objective and quantitative analysis of methods used to teach the second language in various parts of Canada.

in various parts of Canada.

2. To validate the techniques by producing comparative method profiles.



Method

- 1. Establishment of data-control programmes with automatic dictionaries making use of latest results in lexicometry. Morphological and syntactic dictionaries giving form-classes, frequency, range and, if possible, availability of each item. Programme of automatic context searching to neutralize contradictory analyses.
- Machine analysis programmes to measure selection, productivity, intake, staging, semantic procedures, rates and incidence of recurrence.
- 3. Standardization of pre-editing and post-editing procedures using marginal sigla and circular grid profiles.

Personnel

W. F. Mackey

M. Mepham

L. Laforge

P. Ardoin

P. Cardinal

M. Crevière

F. Gervais

M. Benoît

J. M. Comtois

J.-G. Savard

G. McNulty

Duration

Fifteen months.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

This should make it possible to undertake quantitative and completely objective studies of all methods used in Canada for the teaching of the second language. The analysis would be much more complete than anything to date since it would include a description of factors too complex to be done by hand. Since all of them would have been done automatically and according to the same procedure, they could be objectively compared.

Date: le 30 juillet 1965.



CONTRAT DE LA RECHERCHE

Division VIII-A

Contrat No 6

Titre: Essai sur le biculturalisme

Responsable

Jean LeMoyne

Projet - définition - contenu

Un essai d'approximativement 200 pages sur la notion de biculturalisme.

Objectif

Le but de cette étude est de fournir aux commissaires les données de base utiles à la rédaction de leur rapport final.



Personnel

Jean LeMoyne (et assistants?)

Durée

Le rapport final devrait être remis le 30 septembre 1965.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

Il s'agit d'un essai essentiellement à caractère historique et philosophique.

Date: le 30 juillet 1965.







PROJETS INTERNES

DIVISION VIII-B

1. Ethnic Group Studies

- T. Krukowski
- The Demographical Study of the Selective Ethnic Minorities and Areas.
- The ethno-lingual analysis of the population.
- "The Ethnic" Briefs analysis.
- Language Maintenance Study.
- "Ethnic" manuals.
- 2. Immigration Policy

N. Walmsley

3. Federal Capital Study (80%)

K. McRae

4. Federal Capital Study (20%)

K. McRae

5. Comparative Studies

K. McRae

6. Special Communication Study

B. Irvine

7. Special Services (graphs & maps)

S. Czako

Revision: 6-7-65



Division VIII-B

Projet No 1

Titre: ETHNIC GROUP STUDIES

Responsable: T. Krukowski

Le projet - définition - contenu:

Language Maintenance Study

consists of several surveys, brief and longer, attempting to explore certain activities and situations which have a bearing on the maintenance of the mother tongues of many Canadians, excluding French and English Canadians.

The entire study is made up from the following projects:

a) a survey of "the ethnic" schools regarding their type, structure, curriculum, teaching aids, teaching staff, etc.,

b) a brief glance at the modern foreign language teaching at Canadian universities, primary and secondary school system,

c) a report on the main features and accomplishments of the N.D.E.A. of the U.S.A. with the emphasis on these elements which appear to have a degree of relevancy to problems tackled by the Commission.

d) linguistic requirements for the Civil Service (the report

will be prepared by Dr. Brownstone s section).

The so-called ethnic schools constitute the core of the study and are expected to be the biggest time consumer.

Objectifs:

The survey of the ethnic schools is the first of the kind ever done in Canada, hence, the main objective is to gather the statistical data pertained to the vital elements of their structure, size and workings. It is hoped that in the process it would be possible to obtain material throwing some light on problems, hopes and aspirations linked with efforts aiming at the preservation of the mother tongues of many Canadians.

The remaining surveys and reports will provide additional material needed for a fuller evaluations of difficulties met in

the domain of language maintenance.

The resumé of N.D.E.A. may offer some insights on how our neighbours are meeting the challenge in the same area.



The project "a" and "b" have drawn of available leterature on the topic, among others, Prof. MacKey's survey of the language teaching at the university and college level. Valuable info was found in studies published by Canadian Universities Foundation.

The methodology of research employed in the survey of the ethnic school system will be based on

- a) request for information from organization and individuals involved in the ethnic school set-up,
- b) gathering data from other sources,
- c) personal contact, at least in the major centres (Toronto, Montreal, etc.).

NOTE: more info re. (a) in appendix A.

Durée et Personnel:

Projects "b" and "c" almost completed. Additional 1-2 weeks required for finishing touches and editing.

The project "a" would require approximately two months to complete. Much will depend from the response to our request for information. If the response provides both the quantity and the quality, then the suggested time may be cut in half.

All projects will be carried out by T. Krukowski.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

The question of the language retention is a pivotal feature in the survival of an ethnic group. It has received much attention in the briefs and the ethnic press, as well as during the Commission's regional hearing.. Very likely the language maintenance will become the central issue in the future public discussions.

I feel that this is an important issue and should be dealt accordingly.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 1

<u>Titre</u>: Ethnic Group Studies

Responsable: T. Krukowski

Le projet - définition - contenu

"Ethnic" Manuals

Will serve as a compilation containing a wide variety of information pertinent to a selected group of the ethnic minority groups. If needed, similar manuals may be established for a specific regions, problems or cluster of numerically smaller groups.

The content of a manual will be arranged in a manner most suitable for the subjects involved. It is suggested that a manual may contain the following:

(a) demographical study,

- (b) the analysis of the briefs submitted by the group,
- (c) publishing activities, (d) ethnic organizations,
- (e) cultural activities and contributions (the material will be drawn mainly from the essays),

(f) miscellanous

Objectifs:

to prepare a handy, selective and informative source of information on the specified subject,

to provide better control of material now dispersed.



none applicable to this manual

Durée et Personnel:

duration - unspecified:

T. Kruskowki was suggested as a compiler.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

The content of the manuals will depend from the quality and the quantity of material made available by various sections of Research Department. At this moment, it seems, that much will depend from the essays; the remaining portions of the manuals will be filled in by the demographical studies and the surveys carried out by T. Krukowski.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 1

Titre: Ethnic Group Studies

Responsable: T. Krukowski

Le projet - définition - contenu

The Demographical Study of the Selective Ethnic Minorities and Areas may be divided into several groups of the related data:

- a) the historical perspective
- b) the linguistic pattern c) religious affiliation
- d) economic pattern
 - e) miscellanous

Obje with:

- to establish trends and tendencies exhibited by different groups in various regions of Canada which seem to be determining the degree of ethnicity of the group in question,
- b) to provide comprehensive and intelligible set of statistics pertinent to the selected and areas,
- c) to serve as a component in the planned ethnic manuals.



the usual interpolation of the census sources.

The compilation should include graphical presentation as well as maps.

Durée et Personnel:

should be performed by one person, preferably well versed in the science of the interpretation of the statistical data.

It would be of great value if each group of statistics is accompanied by a brief commentary.

The time required will depend from the content of these data manuals; there is, I think, enough work for two-three months for one man.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

It seems to me that the bulk of data we need has been already prepared and is included in various studies, compilations and the like. I think, therefore, that the final draft of the content of a manual must be preceded by a careful perusal of material held by the Commission. Only in the light of the results of the suggested exploration, one may be able to determine with some certainty the caliber of man for the job and its duration.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 1

Titre: Ethnic Group Studies

Responsable: T. Krukowski

Le projet - définition - contenu

The ethno-lingual analysis of the population

will attempt to present statistical data on the major ethnolingual groups in terms of the following categories:

(a) the numerical strength,

(b) mother tongue versus ethnic origin,

(c) the distribution of the official language fluency, (d) a,b,c for various regions, metropolitan areas, etc.

NOTE: excluded from the study are: Eskimos, Indians, French and the British ethnic groups.

Objectifs:

to assess ethnic and regional differences in terms of a/m sategories.

it may also be considered as one of the integration-assimilation indicators.



This is purely a statistical study, hense based on D.B.S. sources.

Durée et Personnel:

No more than two weeks. Could be carried out by anyone, but preferably by the group most versed in the handling of the census data - Mr. J. Fortier group.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion



Division VIII-B

Projet No 1

Titre: Ethnic Group Studies

Le projet - définition - contenu

"The Ethnic" Briefs Analysis

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of all briefs submitted by individuals and organizations other than English and French.

Objectifs:

Quantitative analysis will concern itself with the following: WHO submitted HOW MANY briefs and from what organizations and regions,

qualitative aspect will attempt to list the most salient points of the briefs in terms of demands and suggestions found in the briefs.

The survey will also attempt to point out the most unusual opinions and attitudes expressed by various ethnic groups.



the study will be based exclusively on the briefs and will attempt to support its findings with the quantified elements of the content.

All, or almost all briefs have been indexed and annotated; the remaining portion of the survey entails arithmetical computation.

Durée et Personnel:

additional two weeks required for the completion of the survey. To be carried out by T. Krukowski.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

The survey will add another element to the evaluation of the interest of various ethnic groups in the Commission's enquiry. It may also indicate the degree of organized effort that went into the preparation of the briefs.

Interesting will be the various in views and demands shown by different regions and generations.



INTERNAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Division VIII-B

Project No. 2

<u>Title</u>: Immigration Policy

Responsible: N. Walmsley

Project - definition - content:

<u>Problem</u> - Given, the lack of a clear understanding about immigration policy generally and the misunderstanding on the subject which exists between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians in particular,

-- It is necessary to examine:

-- the nature of immigration policy in Canada today and the factors influencing its formulation (borth past and present). Specific attention should be given to determining:

-- the nature and extent of any provincial action taken and the

federal-provincial relationships involved.

-- the effect of immigration on the French-English population ratio.

opposition" to immigration (a complete attitudional study of both English and French-speaking groups re immigration would be desirable if time and facilities permitted).

that Canadian federal immigration policy has always operated to

the detriment of French Canada.

Objective:

- To ascertain the <u>facts</u> regarding immigration policy in these respects.



Method:

(a) Consultation, by means of personal interviews to obtain informed opinion from federal and provincial government officials responsible for immigration policy as well as discussions with leading political figures and representatives of labor, agriculture, business and other such organizations as are appropriate and useful.

(b) The employment of <u>usual research methods</u> to examine relevant government documents and pertinent secondary sources to assemble required data on Immigration Policy as well as the relationship of French Canadians to the whole problem. (If possible, this should include taking a close look at French and English Canadian attitudes to immigration with their consequent effects on the immigrant numbers involved.)

(c) If possible, a study will be made of certain European offices to determine the external factors which affect the flow of

immigrants to Canada.

Duration and Personnel:

Study to be completed, if possible, by Sept. 1st, 1965. Personnel:

(1) N.E. Walmsley

Assoc. Prof. and Head, Political Science Department Brandon College Brandon, Manitoba

to be in charge of study and conduct interviews with fed. and

prov. governments and other officials.

(2) Student research assistant

Miss Carole Paintin M.A. student Laval University

to commence May 31st and continue until Sept. working under supervision of N.E. Walmsley - will be assigned to checking innumerable government of N.E. Walmsley - will be assigned to checking innumerable government documents, Hansard and secondary sources as well as compiling statistical data.

research colleague - (Fr. Canadian) - not yet named to assist in interviews with provincial government officials (especially

Quebec) and to check Quebec government documents.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion

An evaluation will be made of information gathered and conclusions drawn which might serve, in due course, as a basis for such recommendations as may be deemed necessary and proper by the Commissioners.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 3-4

Titre: Federal Capital Study

Responsable: K. McRae

Le projet - définition - contenu

The Federal Capital Study involves a comprehensive examination of life

- particularly French Canadian life - in the federal capital. The focus of the investigation is the position and role - both actual and potential - of the French Canadian and the French language in metropolitan Ottawa affairs.

Objectifs:

The objective of this project is to determine the extent of cultural and linguistic dualism in the capital and, where necessary, to suggest methods for strengthening this dualism. Of particular concern is the situation of the French Canadian federal civil servant who resides in Ottawa.



Methods are varied. We have carried out and are carrying out library research, comparative studies of other federal capitals, analysis of newspaper clippings, statistical analysis of various populations within the area, and interview programmes.

Durée et Personnel:

The project has been under way since last June. Last summer Jean Fournier and David Cameron were working full time on it, the latter continuing on this basis throughout the winter. Both Jean Fournier and David Cameron will be working full time on the project this summer, and there will be some part-time help from Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Williams and Mr. Abbott.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

The organizing framework of the project report as well as the greater part of the research will be completed by the end of August. Some chapters may be incomplete at this time, but the intention is to leave the report in shape for any necessary additions.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 5

Titre: Comparative Studies

Responsable: K. McRae

Le projet - définition - contenu

A study of the legal, economic and social aspects of the different language and cultural groups of several plurilingual countries, with particular concentration on Switzerland, South Africa and Finland.

Objectifs:

To analyse the structures evolved by other plurilingual countries in their attempts to solve problems of language and cultural conflict to see if their experience can be useful in the solution of Canada's problems.



The researchers will draw entirely on previously published studies and statistics for the project. This is being supplemented by studies conducted under contract in Switzerland and South Africa.

Durée et Personnel:

The studies of Switzerland, Finland and South Africa are scheduled to be completed by September 30, 1965.

Project Director: K.D. McRae

Individual studies: South Africa - Prof. K. Heard (summer)

Finland - Toivo Miljan (summer)
Switzerland - Ed. Borins (summer)

General - John Gordon

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

After a slow start during the winter, the project is gaining impetus with the arrival of Professor Heard, Mr. Miljan and Mr. Borins. A bibliography of relevant publications has been collected and several of the more important volumes have been purchased. The collection and analysis of data has now begin.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 6

Titre: Social communication study

Responsable: B. Irvine

Le projet - définition - contenu

To attempt to gather data measuring changes in social communications over a period of time. Such data would include information on mail and telegram flows; long distance telephone calls; economic exchanges; inter-provincial migration and travel; radio, television, and newspaper audiences; and other similar items. It was hoped to obtain on external as well as internal exchanges.

Objectifs:

describing to the theory enumerated by Professor Karl Deutsch, such indicators can be used to map "communities" or patterns of common interest. By using data for different points in time, it was hoped that we would measure trends in Canada and in Canadian regions.



The data were to be presented in statistical tables illustrating relevant trends. The importance of the data would be evaluated statistically.

Durée et Personnel:

One research assistant spent six weeks on the project; another spent roughly two weeks. Professor McRae surpervised the work and Professor Easton also gave some advice.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

After six weeks, it was felt that the project was not worth pursuing. No data was found on an ethnic or linguistic basis, and such data as existed on a provincial basis was of uneven quality. Since the theory itself is not firmly established, it was felt that this project would not provide much useful knowledge to the Commissioners.



Division VIII-B

Projet No 7

<u>Titre</u>: Special Services (graphs & maps)

Responsable: S. Czako

Le projet - définition - contenu

To present statistically and graphically the population structure by mother tongue for Canada and the provinces by countries and census divisions as well as for 17 metropolitan areas and 20 major urban areas for English, French and all other statistically significant languages.

Objectifs:

This study is being prepared for use by Mr. Krukowski in the other ethnic groups studies project.



The raw data is being taken from the 1961 census, percentages are being computed and the results presented in pie-graphs.

Durée et Personnel:

The project will be complete by mid-June.

S.A. Czako is conducting the research and the documentary presentation connected with it.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion

The graphical documentary presentation of this project would have been better if colours had been used for the various ethnic groups instead of the black and white patterns required for duplication with the Xerox machine, and if the graphical presentation of the project could have been carried out by a professional dradtsman or cartographer.



CONTRATS

DIVISION VIII-B

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<u>+</u> •	Essay - Problems faced by immigrants	Kattan
۷.	Essay - The Ukrainian group in Canada	0. Woycenko
3.	Essay - The Ukrainian group in Canada	R. Choulgine
4.	Essay - The Scandinavian group in Canada with	
·	particular reference to the Icelandic	
	Canadiana Telefence to the Idelandic	
	Canadians	J. Lindal
5.	Essay - The Polish group in Canada	K.R. Zubkowsk:
6.	Essay - The Polish group in Canada Essay - The Jewish group in Canada	R. Wise
7.	A study of language practices in the South	
•	African Public Service	T T N 03 .
٥	A maccomple student and the pervice	J.J.N. Cloete
0.	A research study on the role of the Afrikaner	
	in the South African Economy	J.L. Sadie
* 9.	The German group in Canada	Debor
~10.	The Chinese group in Canada	Foonsien
* 77	Language and culture in South Africa	
* 12.	Esser en education in Court Airica	K.A. Heard
12.	Essay on education in South Africa	W.G. McConkey

* Addition

Revision: 20-10-65

Introductory Note to Mr. Naim Kattan's Essay

I Purpose

This essay was originally visualized - perhaps erroneously - as part of our study of Canadian immigration policy and its results. While still useful from that standpoint, it is perhaps more relevant in two other ways:

- 1. As an essay on Canadian cultural values which will be of interest to the Commission as a whole, and
- 2. As an essay on the non-British, non-French ethnic groups, to be set alongside the ten cultural essays on individual ethnic groups. In this sense it will be of special relevance to study group D.

II Content

The essay comprises two distinct kinds of material. The first and longer part is a fairly straightforward description of the problems of the immigrant - and particularly the French-language immigrant - in Montreal. This is followed (from about page 88 onwards) by a more speculative section on the position of the immigrants with respect to the values and aspirations of English Canadians and French Canadians. It is in this context that Mr. Kattan comments on the social structure and the values of Canadian society as a whole.

III Evaluation

This is a thoughtful essay, penetrating, rich in insights. It is not always easy reading, perhaps because of its organization, but it merits study and reflection. At the same time, because it is much concerned with cultural values, it is intensely personal, intangible, beyond the reach of research analysis. The reader may find himself not always in agreement with Mr. Kattan's judgements. I myself find some of his statements about English Canadians rather strange.

Supervisor Kenneth D. Inchan

Division VIII-B

CONTRAT DE LA RECHERCHE

Division VIII-B

Contrat No 1

Titre:

L'Immigrant de langue française et son intégration à la

vie canadienne

Responsable: Naim Kattan

Projet - définition - contenu

Examination de divers problèmes auxquels fait face l'immigrant de langue française.

Objectif

Analyse de problèmes accompagnée d'observations et de suggestions.



Essai

- récit personnel

- entrevues

Durée et personnel

Monsieur Naim Kattan Cercle Juif de Langue Française

Date limite: ? (devrait être le 15 juillet)

Analyse - Evaluation - conclusion

Supposed to be submitted for possible inclusion in the Immigration Study Report.

Date: July 20, 1965



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VIII-B

Contract 2

Title: The Ukrainian Group in Canada

Contractor: 0. Woycenko

Project - Definition - Content

The essay is expected to consist of several sections: the main topics and emphasis are suggested in the outline that follows:

- 1. a historical sketch of the ethnic group in Canada should include:
 - a a brief description of main waves of immigration,
 - b factors which influenced the decision to emigrate and which shaped the group's development in Canada,
 - c factors in the new environment which have influenced the life of the group in Canada and which have been determining the rate of integration;
- 2. the description of the cultural contributions should consider separately:
 - a the contributions made to the mainstream of Canadian life,
 - b the contributions which retained much of an "ethnic" flavour and which were intended primarily for the members of the ethnic group. To this category belong, for example: folkhore, publications, cultural institutes.

Since the cultural contributions constitute the core of the essay, it is expected that this section will make up at least one half of its volume;



- 3. a brief presentation of the aspirations of the group should take into account its present role and also what part it expects to play in the future Canadian society;
- 4. an annotated bibliography on topics discussed in the main body of the essay;
- 5. ancillary material (extensive excerpts, documents, abstracts, etc.,) should be placed in appendices to the essay.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division VIII-B

Contract 3

Title: The Ukrainian Group in Canada

Contractor: R. Choulgine

Project - Definition - Content

The essay is expected to consist of several sections: the main topics and emphasis are suggested in the outline that follows:

- 1. a historical sketch of the ethnic group in Canada should include:
 - a a brief description of main waves of immigration,
 - b factors which influenced the decision to emigrate and which shaped the group's development in Canada,
 - c factors in the new environment which have influenced the life of the group in Canada and which have been determining the rate of integration;
- 2. the description of the cultural contributions should consider separately:
 - a the contributions made to the mainstream of Canadian life,
 - b the contributions which retained much of an "ethnic" flavour and which were intended primarily for the members of the ethnic group. To this category belong, for example: folklore, publications, cultural institutes.

Since the cultural contributions constitute the core of the essay, it is expected that this section will make up at least one half of its volume;



- 3. a brief presentation of the aspirations of the group should take into account its present role and also what part it expects to play in the future Canadian society;
- 4. an annotated bibliography on topics discussed in the main body of the essay;
- 5. ancillary material (extensive excerpts, documents, abstracts, etc.,) should be placed in appendices to the essay.



Division VIII-B

Contract 4

<u>Title</u>: The Scandinavian Group in Canada Particular Reference to the Icelandic Canadians

Contractor: J. Lindal

Project - Definition - Content

The essay is expected to consist of several sections: the main topics and emphasis are suggested in the outline that follows:

- 1. <u>a historical sketch</u> of the ethnic group in Canada should include:
 - a a brief description of main waves of immigration,
 - b factors which influenced the decision of emigrate and which shaped the group's development in Canada,
 - c factors in the new environment which have influenced the life of the group in Canada and which have been determining the rate of integration;
- 2. the description of the cultural contributions should consider separately:
 - a the contributions made to the mainstream of Canadian life,
 - b the contributions which retained much of an "ethnic" flavour and which were intended primarily for the members of the ethnic group. To this category belong, for example: folklore, publications, cultural institutes.

Since the cultural contributions constitute the core of the essay, it is expected that this section will make up at least one half of its volume;



- 3. a brief presentation of the aspirations of the group should take into account its present role and also what part it expects to play in the future Canadian society;
- 4. an annotated bibliography on topics discussed in the main body of the essay;
- 5. ancillary material (extensive excerpts, documents, abstracts, etc.,) should be placed in appendices to the essay.



Division VIII-B

Contract 5

Title: The Polish Group in Canada

Contractor: K.R. Zubkowski

Project - Definition - Content

The essay is expected to consist of several sections: the main topics and emphasis are suggested in the outline that follows:

- 1. <u>a historical sketch</u> of the ethnic group in Canada should include:
 - a a brief description of main waves of immigration,
 - b factors which influenced the decision to emigrate and which shaped the group's development in Canada,
 - c = factors in the new environment which have influenced the life of the group in Canada and which have been determining the rate of integration;
- 2. the description of the cultural contributions should consider separately:
 - a the contributions made to the mainstream of Canadian life,
 - b the contributions which retained much of an "ethnic" flavour and which were intended primarily for the members of the ethnic group. To this category belong, for example: folklore, publications, cultural institutes.

Since the cultural contributions constitute the core of the essay, it is expected that this section will make up at least one half of its volume;



- 3. a brief presentation of the aspirations of the group should take into account its present role and also what part it expects to play in the future Canadian society;
- 4. an annotated bibliography on topics discussed in the main body of the essay;
- 5. ancillary material (extensive excerpts, documents, abstracts, etc.,) should be placed in appendices to the essay.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TITLE: JEWISH PARTICIPATION IN CANADIAN CULTURE.

by Mrs. R. Wisse.

NOTES:

I PURPOSE

This is one of ten cultural essays which were commissioned in order to assess the contributions of certain of the other ethnic groups to Canadian life, as envisaged by the terms of reference. This group of essays will be of special significance to Study Group D.

11 CONTENT

The contents are adequately summarized in the <u>second</u>, more detailed table of contents that follows the list of chapter headings. The essay is short, and the material is concentrated, so that it is not easy to single out particular highlights. Perhaps the pages on Jewish education (pages 44 - 48) deserve special mention.

TII EVALUATION

The consensus of those who have read this essay so far is that it gives a very worthwhile treatment of its theme within the limits of space and time imposed on the author. It merits a careful reading of the full text.

Supervisor Kenneth D. McRae



Division VIII-B

Contract 6

Title: The Jewish Group in Canada

Contractor: R. Wise

Project - Definition - Content

The essay is expected to consist of several sections: the main topics and emphasis are suggested in the outline that follows:

- 1. a historical sketch of the ethnic group in Canada should include:
 - a a brief description of main waves of immigration,
 - b = factors which influenced the decision to emigrate and which shaped the group's development in Canada,
 - c = factors in the new environment which have influenced the life of the group in Canada and which have been determining the rate of integration;
- 2. the description of the cultural contributions should consider separately:
 - a the contributions made to the mainstream of Canadian life,
 - b the contributions which retained much of an "ethnic" flavour and which were intended primarily for the members of the ethnic group. To this category belong, for example: folklore, publications, cultural institutes.

Since the cultural contributions constitute the core of the essay, it is expected that this section will make up at least one half of its volume;



- 3. a brief presentation of the aspirations of the group should take into account its present role and also what part it expects to play in the future Canadian society;
- 4. an annotated bibliography on topics discussed in the main body of the essay;
- 5. ancillary material (extensive excerpts, documents, abstracts, etc.,) should be placed in appendices to the essay.



Research contract

Division: VIIIB Contract No. 7

Title: Language Usage and Problems in the Public Sector

in the Republic of South Africa.

Responsible: J.J.N. Cloete

Project - Definition - Content

To enquire into language usage and problems in the South African public service including an examination of language statutes, the training of bilingual public servants, language testing and translation.

Objectives To provide additional comparative data for projects on the Canadian public service.

Method:

1) A review of available literature.

2) A questionnaire will be distributed.
3) Interviews

Duration and Personnel:

Directed by Prof. J.J.N. Cloete with research assistants. Due: Draft report expected November 30, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:



Contrat de recherches

Division: VIII B Contrat no 8:

Titre: The Afrikaner in the South African Economy.

Responsable: J. L. Sadie

Le projet - définition - contenu

To study the evolution of the Afrikaans-speaking element in the South African economy, particularly with regard to their salaries, economic status and control of the economy.

Objectifs:

To provide information and analysis that may provide insights into the role of different language groups in the Canadian Economy.

Méthode:

Contract: Analysis of existing data and interviews in South Africa.

Durée et Personnel:

Professor J. L. Sadie and assistants Due: December 31, 1965.

Analyse - Evaluation - Conclusion:



Introductory Note to Mr. Debor's Essay

I Purpose

This is one of ten cultural essays which were commissioned in order to assess the contributions of certain of the other ethnic groups to Canadian life, as envisaged by the terms of reference. This group of essays will be of special significance to Study Group D.

II Content

The table of contents gives an adequate two-page summary of the main directions of the essay. It will be noticed on looking further that the essay concentrates a good deal on basic statistics, topographical names, and biographical lists. Even these are not always accurate, and many seem open to challenge. But the main problem is that the essay makes no attempt to discuss the values and aspirations of the German-Canadian group with any sensitivity.

III Evaluation

Our feeling is that this essay has serious shortcomings and omissions, considering the purpose which the Commission had in establishing the Contract. We have asked for a treatment of cultural contributions and aspirations; we have received little more than a 'Who's Who' of Germans in Canada. It would seem that this essay will not be very helpful for the comprehension of cultural values.

Supervisor Konneth D. Inchan



Division VIII-B

Contract No. 11

Title: Language and culture in South Africa.

Responsible: K.A. Heard

Project - definition - content:

A report on linguistic and cultural aspects of certain topics on South Africa.

Objective:

To provide information on various aspects of life in South Africa that will be of use or interest to the Commission in its studies of Canada.



Method:

The report is to be written mostly on the basis of already published work, though some primary sources will be used.

Duration and Personnel:

Prof. K.A. Heard - To be completed March 31, 1966 - with chapters to be submitted according to a schedule attached to the contract.



Research contract

Division: VIIIB Contract No. 12

Title: Education in South Africa

Responsible: W.G. McKONKEY

Project - Definition - Content

A study of the history of language use in South African education, with stress on single, dual-medium and bilingual schools. Also examining among other things the training of teachers, appointments and promotions of teachers and the curriculum.

Objectives: To provide comparative information for Commission

studies on education.

Method: A review of existing literature and interviews.

<u>Duration and Personnel</u>: Directed by Dr. W.G. McConkey. Due December 31, 1965.

Analysis - Evaluation - Conclusion:







CONTRATS

DIVISION IX

Canadian Youth Opinion Survey
 National Survey
 Study of leadership opinion in Canada

N.O.R.C. G.R.S.

Regenstreif



Division IX Contract No. 1

Title: Canadian Youth Opinion Survey

Responsible: National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, U.S.A.

Project - definition - content:

This project will study the opinions of English-speaking and French-speaking young people in Canada with respect to the following topics:

1. images of the nature of Canadian society

- 2. perception of the nature of English-French relations in Canada.
- 3. uses of and attitudes toward bilingualism.
- 4. attachments to Canada and expectations about coming of age in Canada.

Objective:



Method:

A questionnaire will be administered to a sample of approximately 1800 persons between the ages of 13 and 20. It is expected that a minimum of 80% of this sample will complete the questionnaire. The test is self-administering but will be completed in the presence of an interviewer. The interviewers will be employees of Canadian Facts Limited.

Duration:

Report due 31-12-65

Date: July 20, 1965



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division IX

Contract No. 2

Title: National Survey

Responsible: Le Groupe de Recherche Sociale

Project - definition - content:

This project will involve a survey of adult Canadians. Among the topics to be examined in this manner will be:

1. <u>interest in private and public problems</u> - to determine the extent to which ethnic relations are of central concern to people.

2. attitudes towards social issues - e.g. status of Quebec and separatism, annexation with the U.S., relations between

French and English-Canadians.

3. perceptions of the rankings of ethnic groups and attitudes towards the legitimacy of these rankings - the areas of such rankings will include: employment, government, services (e.g. rights of French-Canadians to be served in their own language), and language and culture.

4. reactions to demands for change.

5. <u>cultural preservation</u> - expecially preservation of French-Canadian culture and language.

6. ethnic identification

7. degree of bilinguality of respondent and parents

8. social contact with other ethnic groups

9. demographic characteristics - e.g. age, sex, religion, education, etc.

Objective:



Method:

A questionnaire will be administered to a sample of 4,163 adults. A total of 1,604 of these adults will be residents of Quebec and 932 of these will be French-Canadians. Of the remainder, who will be residents of other parts of Canada, one-third will be French-Canadian.

Duration:

Report due 30-4-66

Date: July 20, 1965



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division IX

Contract No. 3

Title: Study of leadership opinion in Canada

Responsible: Peter Regenstreif

<u>Project - content - definition:</u>

"English"-Canadian and French-Canadian elites, within the four categories of "political", "bureaucratic", "corporate and interest", and "communications", will be interviewed with respect to the following six basic aspects of attitudes and activity:

1. perception of Canada - general orientations: optimistic-

pessimistic; ascription-achievement.

2. important issues of the moment

3. perceptions of ethnic relations - i.e. appraisal of what they have been, prediction as to what they will be, and prescription as to what they ought to be like.

4. attitudes with regard to the role of government - especially in

economic and social fields

5. <u>attitudes toward federalism</u> - perceptions, predictions and prescriptions as to the relationships between and among the

various governmental levels.

6. pattern of elite communication - When and how do they get their news about Canada and the world? What do they discuss of a public nature outside the home? With whom and where do discussions take place? How do they make representations, if any, in order to affect general and particular economic, political, and social decisions?

Objective:

At the particular level, this study will be concerned with elite attitudes, perceptions and prescriptions regarding such questions as the structure of the federal system, relations among the various ethnic segments of the country's population, and the role of government in Canadian society. A concomitant of an analysis of these elements will be some judgements about decision-making in Canada. Finally, at its broadest, the study will necessarily be dealing with some general dimensions of what there is of an elite, if not Canadian, political culture.



RESEARCH CONTRACT

Division IX

Contract No. 3

Title: Study of leadership opinion in Canada

Responsible: Peter Regenstreif

Project - content - definition:

"English"-Canadian and French-Canadian elites, within the four categories of "political", "bureaucratic", "corporate and interest", and "communications", will be interviewed with respect to the following six basic aspects of attitudes and activity:

1. perception of Canada - general orientations: optimistic-

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4. attitudes with regard to the role of government - especially in

economic and social fields

5. attitudes toward federalism - perceptions, predictions and prescriptions as to the relationships between and among the

various governmental levels.

6. pattern of elite communication - When and how do they get their news about Canada and the world? What do they discuss of a public nature outside the home? With whom and where do discussions take place? How do they make representations, if any, in order to affect general and particular economic, political, and social decisions?

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At the particular level, this study will be concerned with elite attitudes, perceptions and prescriptions regarding such questions as the structure of the federal system, relations among the various ethnic segments of the country's population, and the role of government in Canadian society. A concomitant of an analysis of these elements will be some judgements about decision-making in Canada. Finally, at its broadest, the study will necessarily be dealing with some general dimensions of what there is of an elite, if not Canadian, political culture.



Method:

Lists of potential respondents will be drawn up, using the two criteria that the presumed impact of the respondent on Canadian society must be "national" as opposed to regional and that respondents should be in the main channels of networks of communication within their special category. These lists will be submitted to a group of knowledgable academics, plus several notables who seem eminently qualified to serve as respondents and as judges of other notables. Also, respondents will be asked to give their impressions as to the most influent in people in their own as well as the other categories (i.e. the four elite categories enumerated above). Through these procedures, a final group of between 25 and 50 French-Canadians and 50-75 "English"-Canadians will be developed. These individuals will be interviewed by the Director of the Project, with the use of a tape recorder whenever possible.

Duration:

Report due 30-9-65

Date: July 20, 1965







ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM



RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 820 4 674B

Date: le 14 juillet 1965

Bulletin No 1

Sommaire

- 1. Autres descriptions de projets de recherches.
- 2. Prochain bulletin de la Recherche.
- 3. Classification des documents ci-joints.
- Le "Bulletin de la Recherche", dans son édition originale, ne réunissait pas l'ensemble des descriptions des contrats et des projets internes de recherches.

Nous entendons le compléter sous peu, par des envois semblables à celui d'aujourd'hui. En effet, notre travail progresse rapidement et nous espérons que d'ici quelque temps, vous recevrez ces documents.

Vous aurez remarqué l'addition de deux items à la table des matières: a) l'organigramme du Centre de Recherches (Bl), et, b) la cédule de travail selon les dates limites (B4). Ces documents répondent bien, croyons-nous, au but même du "Bulletin de la Recherche", qui en est un d'information.

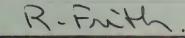
- Le bulletin No 2 portera essentiellement sur les étapes du travail de la Recherche. Ainsi, fera-t-il mention de la rentrée des rapports relatifs aux contrats ou aux projets internes de recherches. De plus, il donnera un résumé de certains rapports.
- Les documents ci-joints, dont la liste suit, doivent être intégrés au volume "Bulletin de la Recherche", à l'endroit indiqué par la note "classification", attachée à chaque document.

Le présent bulletin doit être inséré à la section D du volume.

Liste des documents:

Table des Matières (revision) Organigramme du Centre de Recherches. Cédule de travail selon les dates limites. Description des projets internes de la division. IV. no: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12. Liste des projets internes de la Division VIII - B (revision)







RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCH

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674B

Date: le 10 août 1965

Bulletin No 3

1. Projets et documents

Les documents ci-après énumérés doivent être intégrés au volume "Bulletin de la Recherche".

Descriptions de contrats.

Divisions VI, contrat no 14
Division VIII-A, contrats nos1, 2, 3, 6
Division IX, contrats nos1, 2, 3

Liste générale des contrats (revision)
Liste des contrats de la division VIII-A (revision)
Liste des contrats de la division VIII-B (revision)

2. Synopsis

La semaine dernière, nous vous faisions parvenir trois synopsis de rapports de recherches. Nous espérons être en mesure de maintenir ce contact étroit entre les Commissaires et le Centre de Recherches, par l'envoi régulier de tels documents.

3. Rapports finaux

Des projets de recherche sont maintenant terminés; sept rapports finaux ont été produits jusqu'ici. Le Centre de Recherches en a fait faire des copies pour fin de distribution aux Présidents conjoints, Commissaires et Secrétaires conjoints, et pour fin de consultation à la bibliothèque de la Commission. Nous comptons vous en faire l'envoi dans un bref délai.





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674B

Date: 1 octobre 1965

Bulletin No. 4.

1- Projets & documents

Ci-inclus vous trouverez une série de documents qui doivent être intégrés au Volume "Bulletin de la Recherche".

1- Distribution du Manuel.

2- Description de projets & contrats

Division III Projet No 4 - Sherwood

Projet No. 6 - Leslie

Division IV Projet No 9 - Briant

Projet No 14 - Thibeault

Division Va) Projet No 1 - Crowe

Projet No 2 - Romalis

Projet No. 3 - Maxwell

Division VI Contrat No. 15 - Painchaud

Division VII Projet No 3 - Gagné Projet No 7 - Bruce

3- Revision de la liste des projets - Division II

4- Liste des rapports finals distribués.

5- Revision de la liste des contrats - Division III

Le centre de Recherche a reçu quelques rapports dont ceux

de:

1. M. S. Donnelly: Ethnic Participation in Municipal

Government - Winnipeg, St-Boniface.

2. R. W. Torrens: Aims and Methods of Instruction in

Language Department of Canadian

Universities.

3. G. Rawlyk: Acadian Education in Nova Scotia

4. N. Baird: Finances of bilingual elementary schools

in Ontario.



Jewish Participation in Canadian Culture. 5. Mrs R. Wisse:

Study of source documents dealing with differences in political attitudes between English & French-speaking Canadians. P. Frankel:

The Culture Contribution of the German 7. H. W. Debor: Ethnic Group to Canada.

La distribution de ces rapports devra se faire sous peu.

1--





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

674 B

Date:

le 22 octobre 1965

Bulletin No 5

1. Projets et documents

Les documents ci-après énumérés doivent être intégrés au volume "Bulletin de la Recherche".

Descriptions de contrats et de projets:

- a) Division III projets nos. 1 et 3 et contrat no. 4.
- b) Division IV contrat no. 7
- c) Division VB projets nos. 1 et 2 et contrat no. 1
- d) Division VIII B contrat no. 11
- e) Liste de distribution revisée
- f) Liste revisée des contrats, Division II
- g) Liste revisée des projets internes, Division IV
- h) Liste revisée des contrats, Division VIII B

2. Reliure des rapports finals

Il est fort possible que les rapports finals soient présentés avec une nouvelle reliure à compter de bientôt.

Ce changement dans la présentation des rapports finals est fait dans le but de permettre aux lecteurs d'identifier les rapports sur les rayons des bibliothèques.



3. Synopsis et commentaires des surveillants

Depuis les début de la distribution des rapports finals, le Centre de Recherches a adopté la politique d'envoyer, généralement, avec toute copie d'un rapport final, un synopsis du rapport soit les commentaires des surveillants concernés. Cette ligne de conduite est présentement la source de certains délais dans la distribution des rapports, à cause du très grand nombre de travaux de recherches déjà complétés. Dans le but d'obvier à cette difficulté, il a été décidé des distribuer les rapports aussitôt après leur réception, même si les synopsis ou les commentaires ne sont pas prêts.

Il n'est pas question toutefois d'abandonner cette pratique de préparer et de distribuer de tels documents.



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM



RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:
Date!e 22 octobre 1965.

Bulletin No 6

Rapport: Enseignement des langues dans les cinq provinces de l'ouest

Il y a environ une dizaine de jours le Centre de Recherches faisait la distribution du rapport Hurley Wilson portant sur

"The teaching in and the teaching of languages other than English in the five Western Provinces".

Une erreur s'est glissée en assemblant les différentes parties de ce rapport. En effet, la première partie de l'étude sur le Manitoba n'est pas incluse dans la copie du rapport que vous avez reçu. Vous trouverez ci-joint ce document qui complètera l'étude en question.





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B

Date:

8/11/65

Bulletin no 7

1. Projets et documents

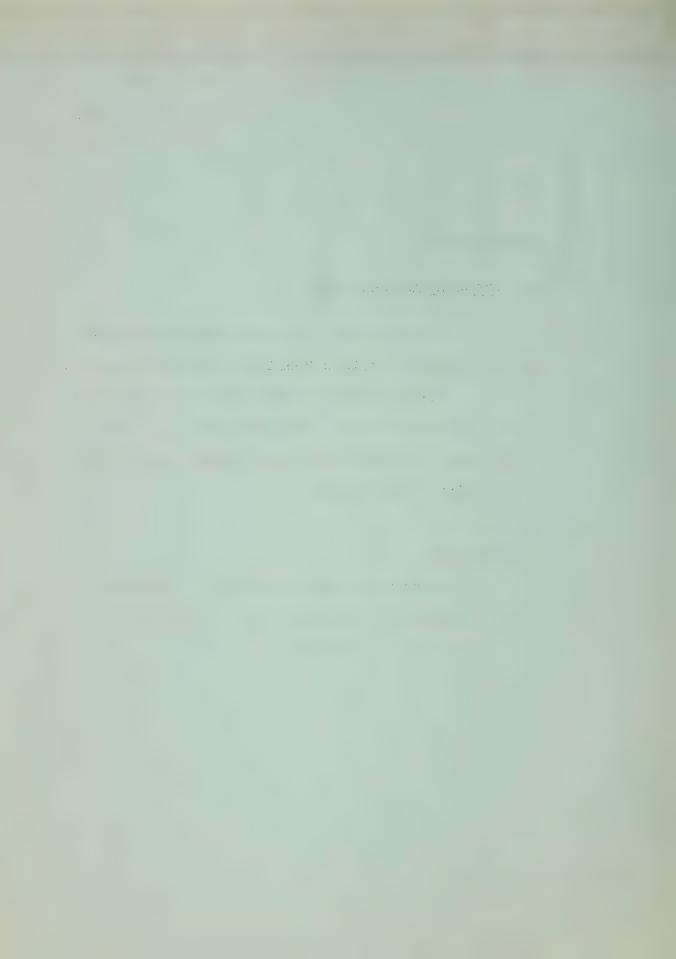
Les documents ci-après énumérés doivent être intégrés au volume "Bulletin de la Recherche".

Descriptions de contrats et de projets:

- a) Division VIII-B contrats nos: 7, 8, 12
- b) Une liste revisée, des contrats et projets distribués à date.

2. Synopsis:

- a) Synopsis du rapport de Paul S. Frankel
- b) Synopsis du rapport de J. R. Hurley et W. T. R. Wilson.



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

674 B

Date:

7 décembre 1965.

BULLETIN NO. 8

1. Projets et documents:

Les documents ci-après énumérés doivent être intégrés au volume "Bulletin de la Recherche".

Une liste revisée des contrats et projets distribués à date.

2. Synopsis:

Synopsis du rapport de R.W. Torrens

Synopsis du rapport de Neil Compton

Synopsis du rapport Ruth Wisse

Synopsis du rapport de Nalm Kattan

Synopsis du rapport Klein-Ledoux

Synopsis du rapport Lindal

3. Notes d'introduction aux rapports de:

*Mrs. R. Wisse

*W. Debor

* Nalm Kattan

^{*} Ces derniers documents ne sont envoyés qu'à ceux qui ont reçu ces rapports.







CENTRE DE RECHERCHES

LISTE DE RAPPORTS FINALS DISTRIBUES

Division	Numéro du rapport	Sujet	Auteur	Synopsis distribué
I	1	*Caractéristiques démographiques (Rapport intérimaire, distribu- tion limitée au membres du Groupe C)	Henripin	
II	1	Public Policy and Canadian Federalism	Smiley	
	3	Provincial autonomy - Minority rights and the compact theory	Cook	
	4	*Les Canadiens français et les causes qui ont donné naissance à la confédération (rapport intérimaire, distribution limitée aux membres du Groupe C)	Bonenfant	
	5	*Planification Economique et Fédéralisme	Dehem	
	10	*The Law of Languages in Canada	Sheppard	
III	1	Political orientation and ethnicity in a bicultural society	Frankel	X
	9	*Le mouvement nationaliste (aux Commissaires seulement)	Vachon	
IV	11	Les relations ethniques dans la vie politique montréalaise	Bourassa	
	3	International Programme a. Le problème des langues dans l'économie helvétique b. Le problème des langues dans l'administration fédérale helvétique	Meynaud	
	5	Ethnic participation in municipal government - Winnipeg, St-Boniface, and the Metropolitar Corporation of Greater Winnipeg	Donnelly	



Div	rision	Numéro du rapport	<u>Sujet</u>	Auteur	Synopsis distribué
	IV	9	*Le visage offert par le Canada en tant qu'étant biculturel au sein des organisations inter- nationales et des plans de coopération technique de carac- tère régional. (distribution limi	Patry itée)	
		12	Census Analysis of the Public Service of Canada	Klein-Ledoux	K X
		14	Language Training - Hull	Benoit	
		20	Armed Forces - History	Forbell-Gal	lant
	V-A	11	*Attitudes des jeunes du Québec âgés de 18 à 21 ans	Rioux	
		14	*L°acculturation chez les Canadiens-français	Jolicoeur	
	VI	2	Etude de la conception de l'histoire canadienne	Trudel	
		3	Acadian education in Nova Scotia	Rawlyk	X
		6	Finances of bilingual elementary schools in Ontario	Baird	X
		7	Aims and methods of instruction in language departments of Canadian Universities (First Part)	Torrens	X
		12	Evolution de l'éducation au Québr	Rocher-Munro	oe
		19	The teaching in and the teaching of languages other than English in the five Western Provinces	Wilson-Hurl	ey X
		25	A History of the English Catholic Public Schools of Quebec	T.W.R. Wilso	on X
	VII	3	Essay - Biculturalism and the English Language Media	Compton	X



D	vision	Numéro du rapport	Sujet	Auteur	Synopsis Distribué
	VII	5	Ecoute de la télévision canadienne et langues parlées	Mousseau	
	VIII-A	2	Essai - l'égalité entre les deux peuples	Morton	X
		3	Essai - Biculturalisme	Peter	X
		4	*Ethnic and regional impact	McNaught	
		5	Conference Interpretation in Canada	Nilski	X
		13	*Place que détient et rôle que joue la civilisation polonaise dans la vie canadienne	Romer	
V	II-B	1	Essai - Intégration des immigrants francophones à la vie canadienne	Kattan	
		2	*Ukrainian contribution to Canada°s cultural life	Woycenko	
		4	The contribution made by the Scandinavian ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada	Lindal	X
		6	Jewish participation in Canadian culture	Wisse	X
		9	The cultural contribution of the German ethnic group to Canada	Debor	X
		17	Politiques et attitudes à l'égard de l'immigration depuis la Confédération au Québec	Robichaud	
T	VIII-C	1	*Le bilinguisme et les anglicismes	Darbelnet	
	10	2	*A study of inter-ethnic relations in Canada	G.R.S.	
	•	3	*Elite opinion on bilingualism and biculturalism	Regenstre	if



Addition à la liste revisée du 16 février 1966

Di	vision	Numéro du rapport	Sujet	Auteur	Synopsis <u>distribué</u>
	II	6	Bilingualism in the Supreme Court of Canada	Russell	
	IV	15	Language Training in the Federal Public Service	Valiquet	
	V-A	6	The Italians of Montreal: Immigrant Adjustment in a Plural Society	Boissevai	n
	V-B	2	Occupation et revenus selon les groupes ethniques au Canada	Raynauld	
•	VI	21	Report on the teaching of the second language in the public schools of the Atlantic Province	Orlikow	
	VI	22	Report on the teaching of the second languages in the public schools of the Western Province (Circulation limitée aux membre du Groupe d'Etude "B")	Orlikow es	
	VI	24	Comparative studies in education Belgium-Wales	on, Hurley	
	VIII-	3 7	Bilingualism in the public sect in South Africa	or Cloete	



R. Frith

RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

674 B (section E)

Date:

le 12 août 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RAPPORTS DE LA RECHERCHE

préparé pai Gilles Hénault

SUJET: ETUDE DES ASPECTS DEMOGRAPHIQUES DES PROBLEMES ETHNIQUES
ET LINGUISTIQUES AU CANADA

Caractěristiques actuelles des groupes ethniques

DIVISION: I - Contrat no. 1

AUTEURS: M. Hubert Charbonneau, sous la direction du professeur J. Henripin

NATURE DU RAPPORT: (40 pages, plus 85 pages de tableaux annexes)

Cette études a pour objet de décrire deux réalités: "L'état actuel de l'assimilation linguistique et la situation du bilinguisme de chacun des principaux groupes canadiens, d'après les chiffres fournis par le recensement de 1961".



SOMMAIRE:

Le premier chapitre du mémoire décrit assez bien l'orientation de tout l'ouvrage. Je cite: "La classification des groupes ethniques en fonction de la langue maternelle nous permet de mesurer l'importance des migrations linguistiques. Environ un Canadien sur six ne parle plus la langue de ses origines, mais 93% de cette catégorie s'avèrent aganés à la principale langue du pays. La langue anglaise a tellement le monopole de l'assimilation, que 25% de ceux qui la possèdent comme langue maternelle peuvent être considérés comme des anglicisés. Tous les groupes ethniques ne se laissent pas intégrer au même rythme, et les variations se révèlent assez fortes d'un groupe à l'autre, non seulement en fonction des affinités avec les moeurs et la culture anglo-saxonne, mais aussi d'après la province de résidence, la densité ethnique et la durée de l'implantation au Canada. (...) En chiffres nets, la langue anglaise a gagné 2,674,000 personnes, dont 417,000 Français et 2,257,000 Néo-Canadiens. Le groupe majoritaire a conquis 28 fois plus d'individus qu'il n'en a perdus, alors que le principal groupe minoritaire laissait aller 3½ fois plus de personnes qu'il n'en recevait; pour sa part, le Tiers-Groupe a perdu 54 fois plus qu'il n'a intégré. (Suit un court tableau).

"Nul ne s'étonnera que la langue maternelle anglaise soit le fait de presque tous les Canadiens d'origine britannique, car assimilation se révèle à peu près synonyme d'anglicisation; seulement 1%



de ceux-ci ont adopté le français, alors qu'une poignée déclare encore le gallois et le gaélique comme langue maternelle.

Par contre, l'anglicisation atteint 10% des Canadiens français qui ont cédé aux anglophones des effectifs sept fois plus grands que ceux qu'ils ont reçus en retour. De même près de la moitié des Néo-Canadiens (47.3%) sont passés à l'anglais, alors que la francisation n'a conquis que 1.7% d'entre eux, et que l'assimilation aux langues non officielles se révèle presque nulle".

Le rapport montre ensuite, dans le détail, comment se fait l'assimilation. Par exemple, l'anglicisation des minorités canadiennes-françaises est plus intense dans les centres urbains que dans les campagnes, et elle semble varier selon l'éloignement du Québec ainsi qu'en fonction de la densité du groupe. En général, mais ce n'est pas une loi absolue, plus le groupe minoritaire est important, moins l'assimilation est marquée. Au Québec, par contre, il n'y a guère que dans les campagnes qu'une proportion des anglophones (proportion très faible cependant) se soit assimilée aux Canadiens français.

Sur la situation du bilinguisme, voici des données intéressantes: "Comme les Britanniques, tous les groupes néo-canadiens à l'extérieur du Québec ne comptent que des anglophones unilingues.

Aussi l'examen de leur situation régionale ne présente de l'intérêt que dans la seule province française où, sauf les Italiens, chacune des principales minorités comporte une majorité absolue d'anglophones

unilingues (55% à 65%). Le bilinguisme du Tiers-groupe québécois dépasse l'égèrement en importance relative celui des Britanniques, comme on peut le voir sur le graphique 12. L'écart se révèle assez mince entre les Juifs qui connaissent le plus fréquemment les deux langues (36%) et les Allemands qui présentent le pourcentage le plus bas à cet égard (24.7%).

Environ 90% des Néo-Canadiens peuvent parler anglais au Québec, si on excepte le groupe d'origine italienne qui se détache nettement de l'ensemble, mais moins de 40% s'avèrent susceptibles de s'exprimer en français. Pour leur part, les Italiens peuvent parler français dans 62% des cas, alors que plus de 23% d'entre eux ignorent encore l'une et l'autre des langues officielles".

Le rapport établit également que 74.7% des Canadiens bilingues sont d'origine française.

La structure de l'ouvrage comprend les divisions suivantes:

1 - La langue maternelle des groupes ethniques. 2 - Aspects principaux de

l'assimilation linguistique. 3 - L'assimilation linguistique dans les zones mé
tropolitaines. 4 - La langue officielle des groupes ethniques. 5 - Dualité

régionale. 6 - Le bilinguisme dans les grandes villes. 7 - La répartition ur
baine et rurale des groupes ethniques. 8 - L'homogénéité religieuse des grou
pes ethniques. 9 - Anglo-protestants et franco-catholiques. 10 - Tiers groupe

et assimilation religieuse. 11 - Aspects régionaux de l'homogénéité religieuse.

12 - La distribution professionnelle des groupes ethniques. 13 - Professions de type tertiaire. 14 - Professions de type secondaire. 15 - Professions de type primaire. 16 - Les travailleurs de sexe féminin. 16 - La division du travail dans les provinces.

CONCLUSIONS:

L'auteur ne tire pas de conclusions générales de son étude. Par contre, dans le corps du texte, il fait ressortir les facteurs d'assimilation comme la durée d'implantation, le contexte social et la densité ethnique du groupe, tout en tenant compte des incidences religieuses et professionne les.

RECOMMANDATIONS:

Aucune.

Autorisé par

Surveillant





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

674 B (section E)

Document:

Date:

November 24, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by P. Dussault

(checked by E. Van Every)

TOPIC: PUBLIC POLICY AND CANADIAN FEDERALISM

DIVISION: II - Contract No. 1

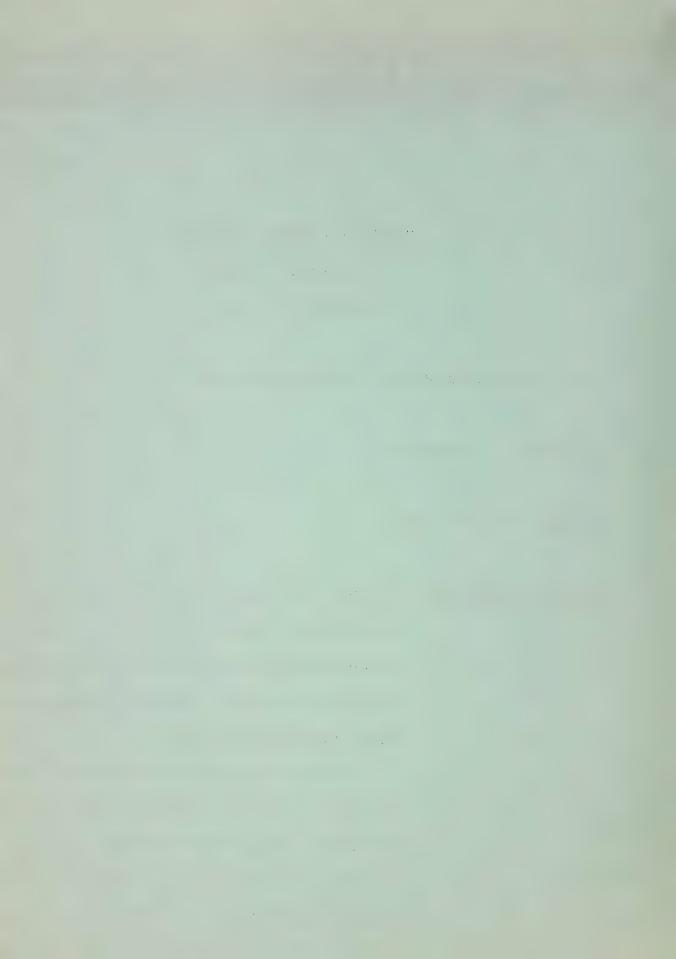
AUTHOR: Donald V. Smiley

NATURE OF THE REPORT:

The making and implementing of public policy within the framework of Canadian Federal institutions is the main concern of this systematic and rigorous study, which emphasizes the relations between the Executive officials, both elected and appointed, of the federal and provincial governments.

The author distinguishes between two processes of constitutional evolution:

1. devices of adjustment: "the procedures by which the respective powers, resources and responsibilities assigned to the federal and provincial governments by the original constitution are dynamically redelineated as new circumstances arise"; and 2. devices of articulation: for "the procedures through which the activities of the two levels are related to one another by their respective executives."



SUMMARY:

The author assesses current concepts of Federalism, and discards the "quasi-federal" idea of Wheare because it neglects the study of the intricate workings between the Constitution and the practice of government.

Because of the interactions between the executives of our central and regional governments, our federal system is characterized as "Executive Federalism".

Since 1950, the dominance of the Federal government has been destroyed, mainly because the provinces have abandoned their relatively immobilist role in respect of economic matters. Professor Smiley uses his concepts of evolution to analyze the flexibility of our Federal system. Classified as devices of adjustment are policy processes: constitutional amendment, judicial review resulting in additions to either provincial or Dominion powers; various bills of either central or regional governments dealing with the responsibilities to be discharged; the delegation of powers as an alternative to the redistribution of powers; conditional grants; and, finally, the contracting out device. The devices of articulation include the institutions and procedures of co-operative federalism whose main function is to bring about consultation and interaction between the levels of government, as opposed to unilateral action. During the past five years especially, new agencies have been developed to deal with federal-provincial relations at the technical as well as the political level. The devices of articulation should resolve, "if Federalism is to survive in Canada, the conflicts related to mobility of labour and capital, economic development against price stability, intra-regional equalization; relations with foreign nations, etc."



The author points out the shortcomings of cooperative federalism as a means to solve the conflict of interests of the levels of government in Canada. The incompatibility of certain politicians and civil servants when dealing with each other; the blocking of legitimate aspirations of French-Canada; or the belief of citizens that top priorities are not respected, would bring about the failure of the process of joint decision-making. The success of cooperative federalism will thus depend on the national behaviour of politicians and civil servants at least until the "present degree of interdependance is significantly attenuated".

Professor Smiley concludes, observing that:

- consultation and effective coordination depend upon the degree of authority
 of the executives from their respective governments;
- a compatibility is necessary between the consensus to be reached and loyalty of the participants to their governments;
- a battle of influence between the two levels of government should be avoided;
- each government should consider the others' priorities when formulating its objectives;
- 5. officials of government should share information about situations and problems under their consideration, this information not being available to the public.

According to the author, there are two alternatives to cooperative federalism, neither of which he considers workable or desirable. Either the judiciary could assume a more active role in delineating the respective powers



privileges and responsibilities of the two levels of government, which would not be acceptable to a good many Canadians, or some group other than the Courts with some degree of independence at both levels could be vested with the power of decision as to what belongs to whom, such a group being most difficult to set up. In spite of the weaknesses and difficulty, cooperative federalism offers the best chance for constitutional harmony.

Authorized by Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

674 B (section E)

Document:

November 22, 1965.

Date:

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by E. Van Every

TOPIC: PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY, MINORITY RIGHTS,

AND THE COMPACT THEORY

DIVISION: II - Contract No. 2

AUTHOR: Ramsay Cook ...

NATURE OF THE REPORT: Dr. Cook makes use of the mass of interpretation of the

Constitution, including the findings of two Royal Commissions, to trace in essay form the complex evolution of the compact theory and all its implications. He frequently uses the ideas of other political theorists and constitutional experts such as Rogers, Falardeau, Scott, Gouin, "to indicate and explain what men and governments have believed about it and to suggest why they believed as they did." (p. 8), not to prove or disprove its validity. Originally the compact theory regarded Confederation as a pact between provinces, pertaining therefore to provincial autonomy. Subsequently a second version of the compact evolved as the demands of cultural minority groups were pressed: a pact between the two main cultural groups.



SUMMARY:

In his Introduction (p.1-11) the author says that he feels that "it would be more fruitful to examine the compact theory as an evolving term of political controversy rather than analysing it as an abstract legal concept or as a postulate of moral philosophy. The fact is that the doctrine of 'compact' is as complex and elastic as any individual proponent chooses to make it."

"The study of the 'compact' theory in Canada cannot be limited to our variation of the 'states rights' controversy. It has also necessitated an examination of the difficult question of 'minority rights' which is not only different from 'provincial rights' but is often in conflict with it." What Dr. Cook has attempted to do "is to add some new documentation and particularly to relate the questions of provincial autonomy, minority rights and the compact theory to political thought and action."

The Beginnings of the Federal-Provincial Dispute (pp. 12-38)

The author reviews the objectives of the "Confederation scheme", saying that "to-day, both French and English-speaking scholars appear to agree that the spirit of 1867 was the spirit of centralization, though local control over local concerns was also affirmed."

"But despite every effort to ensure the predominance of the federal authority, the fact remained that the system was federal, and where there is a division of powers, there can be a dispute about the nature of the division." "Whatever arguments could be brought against the 'compact' theory in later years, the supporters of that doctrine were always able to find some evidence for their position in the words of the very people most responsible for the drawing up of the British North America Act."

Cook outlines Macdonald's views about the new Confederation, indicating that "in the first decade after 1867, political lines became clearly drawn and much of the debate centred on questions of federal supremacy and provincial rights." He traces the continuing divisions of loyalties in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, outlining their respective provincial claims. He also outlines the emerging differences between the Liberal and Conservative parties on the subject of dominion-provincial relations.

"Before the Constitution had celebrated its fifth birthday, the question of federal ascendancy and provincial rights had already been complicated by the problem of minority rights. This is related to the federal power of disallowance which was attacked by critics as the chief threat to provincial autonomy."

The Provincial Rights Offensive (p. 39-86)

"The 1870's and early 1880's witnessed the birth and growth of a provincial rights movement, composed largely of provincial Liberal parties, which reached its culmination in the Inter-Provincial Conference of 1887." In the first place, "it is plain that despite the hopes of the Fathers of Confederation that a 'new nationality' could be conjured up to replace local loyalties, the development was more easily described than achieved." The economic depression of the 1870's and the rivalry of the political parties in the growth of provincial rights also worked against central strength and paternalism.

The Triumph of Provincial Rights (p. 87-107)

An Interprovincial Conference was called in 1887 to re-examine the terms of the "federal compact". "It was to be a new conference on the terms of union, in direct succession to the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences, called to reassess the decision



of the earlier gathering", even though only five of the seven provinces agreed to attend.

"For the first time it brought together all the leaders of provincial discontent, their resolutions falling into two general categories: the claims for better financial terms and the demands for constituional changes aimed at limiting the powers of the federal government." From this Conference and the growing recognition of provincial power it was evident that the compact theory and its twin, provincial rights, became an increasingly acceptable doctrine. The 1902 Conference was a more amicable affair and its resolutions set the stage for a new round of better terms.

But the first world war encouraged the federal government to expand its activities and "the bitterness of the debate which centred on the conscription policy was not constitutional, but political and cultural in origin."

Thus, in the post-1896 period the compact theory and provincial rights were widely accepted. "Yet the fact alone is perhaps cause for wondering if the concepts really had any serious meaning or if they had merely become clichés of political discussion bereft of any definition." As well "from the first the concept of compact served its provincialists well. When the compact was adopted for use in the struggle for minority rights, it proved much less effective."

Compact of Cultures ? (p. 108 – 138)

"By the 1890's, if the provincial rights struggle was nearing at least a temporary conclusion, an equally serious conflict was just reaching a new state of intensity.

That was the conflict over minority school and language rights." Legislation in New Brunswick Prince Edward Island, and the developing west gave grounds for a growing fear that French-



language and Roman Catholic minority rights were in danger of being wiped out by provincial Legislatures dominated by English-speaking Protestant majorities. And from this developed the new theory of the Confederation compact – the compact of cultures".

"The fact seems to be that the compact of cultures like the compact of provinces, was a weapon developed in the heat of battle rather than a well-defined doctrine that had been carefully worked out in 1867."

Cook outlines the attitudes of the Fathers of Confederation here, showing that there was no detailed contract stating the conditions of the agreement. "They were tolerant realists rather than theorists; where the minority existed in large enough numbers to make its presence felt, it was given recognition. Otherwise the question was not raised." It was therefore in areas like Manitoba where language and religious questions became issues of debate.

The concept of the cultural compact of Confederation remained the possession of only a small minority of Canadians. It had on its side none of the powerful influences that played so large a part in gaining wide acceptance for the theory of the compact of provinces. No political party really adopted it as part of its platform, nor did the theory win the whole-hearted approval of powerful provincial governments. It won no support from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Epilogue (p. 139-151)

"It is obvious that if provincial rights and minority rights had coincided within the same geographic or constitutional boundaries, the problem would have been a relatively simple one. But the complexity of the problem, in parts, arises from the



fact that provincial rights and minority rights often were in conflict." "In each of the conflicts a theory of compact was developed." Cook illustrates this by a random sampling of opinions drawn from the writings of influential publicists and scholars, such as Samuel James, Watson, de Montigny, Loranger, Kennedy, Groulx and others. His own view of the Constitution is of a basically judicial and politically expedient agreement which has evolved through popular use and is now the basis of our present quasi-federal system.

Authorized by

Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCH

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

Date:

674 B (section E)

August 10, 100.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

TOPIC: LES CANADIENS FRANCAIS ET LA NAISSANCE DE LA CONFEDERATION

DIVISION: II - Contract No. 3

AUTHOR: Jean Charles Bonenfant, bibliothécaire en chef, l'Assemblée législative de Québec.

NATURE OF THE REPORT:

M. Bonenfant has completed two chapters of his historical study on French Canadians and the birth of Confederation. The first (9 pages) is a brief treatment of "les Canadiens français et les projets théoriques de fédéralisme" and the second (97 pages) "est consacré spécifiquement aux Canadiens français et la naissance de la Confédération".

M. Bonenfant does not attempt to add a great deal to the work of Creighton, Morton and Waite. What he does provide, however, is a study of the beginnings of Confederation "d' une façon un peu élaborée sous un éclairage canadien-français", using the primary sources of newspaper accounts, letters and speeches of the time.



Chapter 1: "Les Canadiens français et les projets théoriques de fédéralisme".

- a) Avant 1840: Bonenfant points out that at this time,
 - i) "Les Canadiens français restèrent plutôt étrangers à ces projets car ils venaient pour la plupart de personnages qui leur étaient opposés et ils signifiaient très souvent, pour eux, l'union législative".
 - "Ils ne pouvaient que craindre l'union législative de toutes les colonies que Lord Durham, après avoir recommandé l'union immédiate du Haut et du Bas-Canada, proposait pour plus tard". He concludes, however, that "en face d'un système fédératif possible mais lointain, les Canadiens français n'ayant pas à prendre une décision immédiate restaient dans l'expectative, mais qu'ils étaient prêts à accepter tout régime nouveau qui protégerait leurs droits et assurerait leur survivance".

b) Après 1840:

"Après 1840, sous l'Union, la Confédération devait se préparer par de nouveaux projets académiques et par l'orientation semi-fédérale que rapidement le système politique mis en vigueur par l'Acte d'Union".

As federalism became less and less theoretical for the inhabitants of the British colonies, "les Canadiens français s'y intéressèrent, mais ils ne furent appelés à prendre vraiment parti que lorsque la question devint objet de décision parlementaire".



Chapter II: "Les Canadiens français et les projets théoriques de fédéralisme"

As Confederation became a possibility to politicians, beginning with Alexander Galt's proposal of July 7, 1958, M. Bonenfant traces the reaction of French Canada, including the conversion of Cartier, coalition of Macdonald and Brown, the serious opposition of the Quebec Liberals under Dorion who denounced the coalition in June of 1864, and the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences.

"Après la conférence de Charlottetown et même pendant la conférence de Québec en actobre, an demeure honnêtement dans l'attente, une attente qu'exigeait d'ailleurs le huis clos des délibérations même s'il était souvent brisé par des indiscrétions".

He continues with a discussion of Dorion's manifesto to his electorate which critized the projected Confederation; the criticism of the "assemblées populaires" held in many of the counties in Lower Canada; the debates on the Quebec Resolutions in the "Conseil législatif" and in the "Chambre basse".

In the period of 1865-66 "le projet de Confédération demeura l'objet de discussions politiques entre ses partisans et ses adversaires". During this time three problems which were of particular interest to French Canadian Catholics were discussed: "celui de la juridiction en matière de mariage, celui de la protection de la minorité protestante dans le Bas-Canada et celui de l'éducation des minorités dans le Bas et le Haut-Canada". Bonenfant describes the discussions on these matters leading to their resolution. "Un dernier assaut important contre la Confédération dans le Bas-Canada fut livré à la fin d'octobre 1866 par la rédaction et la publication du Manifeste contre la Confédération des Provinces par vingt députés."



He concludes with Confederation in July of 1867 adding that "la genèse de la Confédération est officiellement terminée, mais jusqu'à un certain point la lutte entre partisans et adversaires du régime se continuera aux cours des élections fédérales et provinciales".

REMARKS:

The three chapters to follow:

- 1. "une étude des premières élections qui ont suivi la naissance de la Confédération;
- 2. une étude des causes qui ont précipité la naissance de la Confédération en tenant compte du point de vue canadien-français;
- 3. une conclusion dans laquelle j'essaierai de tirer des jugements des chapitres précédents".

Authorized by Musher was



RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHI

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B (section E)

Date:

October 8, 1965.

SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS

TOPIC: STUDY OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS DEALING WITH DIFFERENCES

IN POLITICAL ATTITUDES BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH CANADIANS

DIVISION: III - Contract no. 1

AUTHOR: Paul S. Frankel

COMMENTS: Copy of a letter to Michael Oliver from John Meisel

"Enclosed please find the first draft of Professor Frankel's re-analysis of recent opinion polls.

"I hope that Mr. Frankel will add a final chapter in which he will try to speculate in a general way about the relevance of the poll data to the problems studied by the Commission.

"The data organized by Mr. Frankel should be of great interest to the Commissioners; I suggest, therefore, that the Frankel report be circulated at once, despite it being only in draft form and despite the possibility of another chapter being appended later."



RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

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October 25, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

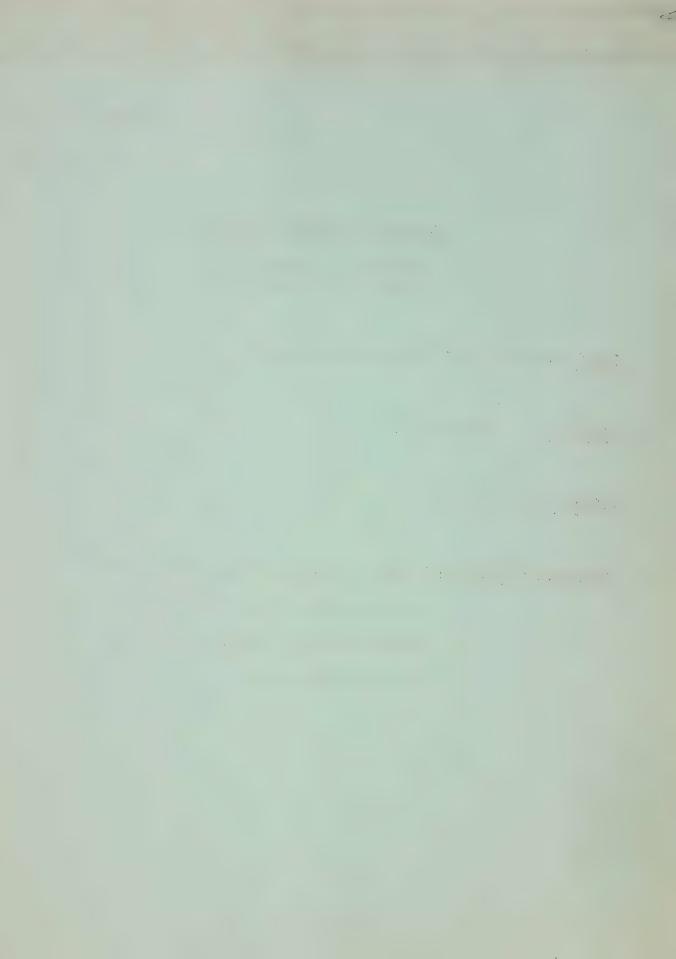
prepared by - L. Morrow checked by - J. Taylor

TOPIC: POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS AND ETHNICITY

DIVISION: 111 - Contract no. 1

AUTHOR: Paul S. Frankel

NATURE OF THE REPORT: To determine where the differences lie in political orientation between the English-speaking and French-speaking cultures, and to discover how great these differences are.



The author examines 16 national opinion surveys conducted between May 1962 and January 1965. Where relevant, the figures are broken down into categories of education, age, religion, trade-union affiliation, occupation and region.

Generally, however, the surveys which are essentially unrelated ones are divided into language groups: English, French and others. The reaction of these groups to the surveys is listed by percentages, followed by an analysis of the figures.

The wide variety of questions considered is arranged under four headings: 1. "System as a Whole"; 2. "Policies"; 3. "The International Environment"; 4. "The Two Nations". These in turn are studied from three points of view: 1. cognition; the knowledge of specific issues; 2. feeling: responses in which cultural conditioning and prejudice play a part; 3. evaluation: attitudes of satisfaction on dissatisfaction with policies, institutions which come into the realm of experience of the average person.

The treatment given the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Chapter 4) exemplifies the method used by the author.

Two questions were asked:

"Do you happen to have heard or read of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism set up by the Federal Government?"

(Nav. 63) and for those who had:

"How important to the future of Canada do you think this Commission

is?" (Nov. 63).

An analysis follows which expresses the significant difference

An analysis follows which expresses the significant difference between the English and French groups, the latter being more optimistic. The breakdown of tables by education reflects the same attitude, except for the



lowest level. There exists, there, the expected correlation between lack of education and "no opinion". Further dissection of the figures shows the highes incidence of negative assessment in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The French respond more positively to the question and its implications.

Difficulties in assessing the figures must be mentioned: the differences in the educational systems of the French and the English; and the inevitable distortions in population representation.

The author, therefore, stresses that his analyses may not necessarily be conclusive. He speculates on the effect which other factors could have on these conclusions. Such factors are varied in scope: they may relate, for instance, to socio-economic status, to the possible effects of the "Protestant Ethic", or to the subtle differences in reading between questions phrased in English and French.

Thus, the value of the report lies principally in its interpretations, the impact of which must be viewed in the light of other research projects and new developments in the Canadian and world situations.

SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS - John Meisel

The Frankel study is useful because it reveals some of the weaknesses to be found in poll data. The Commission may, from time to time, be confronted with opinions held by various Canadians based on the findings of the Gallup Poll. The Commission should be able to assess the accuracy of the poll data and the Frankel study is a useful pool in this respect.



While the Gallup Poll findings are useful, they must be interpreted with a certain amount of sophistication. Frankel shows how this can be done.

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APPENDIX

Topics considered

Chapter 1. "System as a whole".

Canada's future, her development and prosperity

The causes of poverty

Labour unions and leadership

The influences of religion

Canada-U.S. relations

Parliament

Chapter 2. "Policies"

Medicare

Population

Death penalty

Defence policies

Nuclear weapons, neutrality and disarmament

Strikes

Taxation

Trade - with the U.S., with Communis countries

Unemployment

Pension Plan



Chapter 3. "The International Environment"

U.S. Prestige

Nuclear testing

Red China and United Nations

Peaceful co-existence and nuclear war

Disarmament

Propaganda

Chapter 4. "The Two Nations"

The Relations between English and French-speaking Canadians

The Reaction to different national symbols



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: Date:

674 B (section E)

November 25, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by E. Hepner

(checked by E. Van Every)

TOPIC: CENSUS ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

DIVISION: IV - Internal Research Project No. 1

AUTHORS: W. Klein; D. Ledoux

NATURE OF THE REPORT:

(Tables of statistics are distributed throughout the 46-pages text. A 36-page appendix is attached and a 2-page summary precedes the report). The report analyzes the background of civil servants in an attempt to determine the factors which contribute to success in the Civil Service. It is based on information obtained from the 1961 Census in which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics separated public servants from the remainder of the labour force and delivered the results to the Commission for analysis.



1. Introduction

In the introduction the terms used in the study are defined, the variables employed are explained and the limitations of the study are clearly set forth. For the purpose of this study cultural background is analyzed on the basis of

- a) mother tongue
- b) official languages and
- c) ethnic origin.

Education is not included as a variable.

2. Analysis

This section of the report is divided into four parts:

- 1. "Representativeness of the public service" which is further broken down into three sub-sections:
 - a) geographic representation which finds that Ontario is over represented while Quebec is under-represented;
 - b) ethnic background which shows that persons of British background are over-represented; persons of French background
 are under-represented and that persons of other ethnic origins
 are under-represented in comparison to their proportion of
 the total Canadian population;
 - c) "official language" indicates that the public service has a higher proportion of bilingual workers than the population in general. A much higher proportion of French-Canadians are



bilingual and French-Canadians who are unilingually French are grossly under-represented.

2. Sex

Only 3 out of 10 persons in the sample were female. Males are heavily over-represented in the public service and the average annual income of males is much higher than the average annual income of females. Males are more evenly distributed over the range of occupations in the civil service.

There is no indication in the report, however, of the general Canadian figures against which, it must be assumed, these comparisons are based.

3. Mother tongue

Those whose mother tongue is English have higher incomes and hold more managerial and professional posts. These who spoke French came second in terms of income, but they were found with greater frequency in auxilliary occupations.

4. Bilingualism

Eighty per cent of public servants who are bilingual are of French origin.

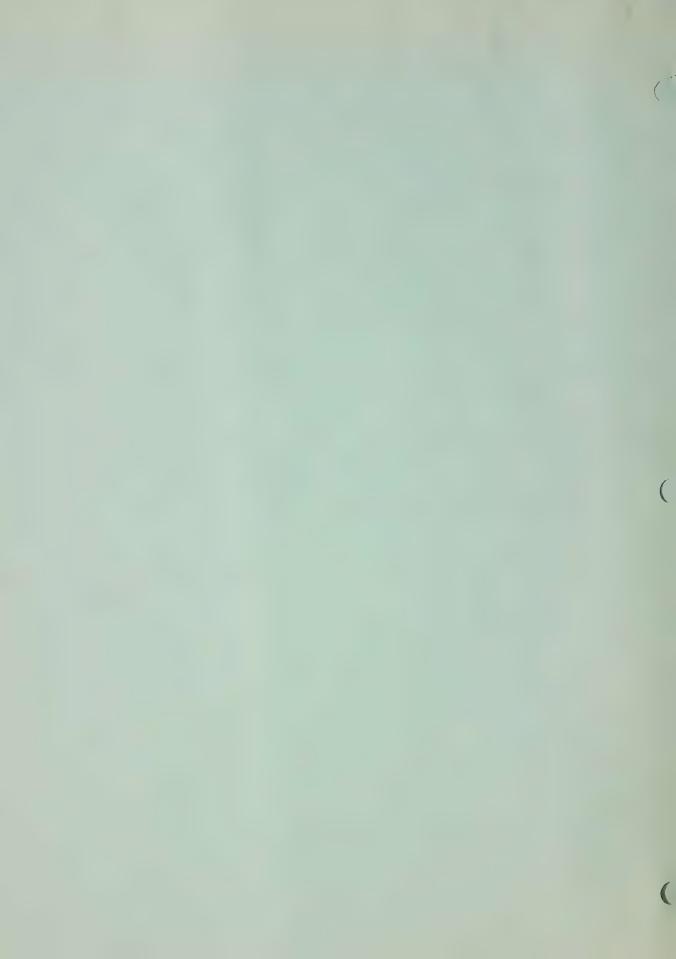
Persons who do not speak English are concentrated in lower occupations. Public servants who are bilingual were found with slightly greater frequency in professional and managerial posts, and their incomes were slightly higher than public servants who were unilingual.



CONCLUSIONS:

Two important factors have an effect on occupation and income in the public service. The first and most important of these is sex. In terms of occupation and income, women have an inferior status in the civil service. Cultural background, based on ethnicity and linguistic competence is the second major factor in determining occupation. English speaking persons tended to enjoy the highest incomes, and higher percentages of them were found in professional and managerial positions. The researchers emphasized that without more detailed information, only tentative conclusions about the ethnic structure of the Public Service could be drawn.

Authorized by M lounte





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document :574 B (section E)

Date:

July 29, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

Contract No 2

DIVISION: IV - Profest See

TOPIC: RAPPORT SUR LE PROBLEME DES LANGUES DANS L'ADMINISTRATION FEDERALE HELVETIQUE

AUTHOR (S): Jean Meynaud, Professeur à l'Université de Lausanne avec le concours de Blaise Schenk.

NATURE OF REPORT: (105 pages). This is a discursive, well-documented report, drawn almost exclusively from a sociological study treating the problems of language in the civil service of the Swiss Confederation. Using tables to illustrate the proportional and quantitative representation of German, French and Italian speaking persons in the various departments and at various levels, the report consists of three major parts: "la première consacrée à la situation des différents groupes linguistiques du pays dans le personnel de ces services; la seconde portant sur les pratiques qui ont cours habituellement en ce domaine; la troisième relatant certains griefs récents des minorités linguistiques, spécialement de la minorité francophone".



In their introduction (p. 1-6) the authors suggest that "Il est permis d'avancer que la situation helyétique se caractérise par la paix des langues. Les difficu tés et tensions intervenues à quelques reprises entre les diverses régions du pays ne provenaient pas d'une querelle linguistique". The official languages of Switzerland are German (74% of the population 1960), French (20%) and Italian (4%) with the same three, and Romanche (1%) being designated as national languages. The language system is based on a territorial principle: "qui implique pour les Cantons le droit absolu de règlementer l'usage des langues à l'intérieur de leurs frontières". But, as we'll, "chaque Suisse dans ses rapports avec la Confédération est en droit de parler sa propre langue, les agents de la Confédération étant tenus à lui répondre dans celle-ci".

Moving into a description of the governmental situation they suggest "Au titre de l'administration fédérale la mise en œuvre d'un tel trilinguisme repose essentiellement sor des usages empiriques. Ainsi s'explique qu'il ne sera pas question dans ce rapport de textes généraux établis par le iégislatif pour régler l'usage des langues: en réalité de tels textes n'existent pa.".

They examine first of all the basic elements of a multilingual administration (p. 8-15): a) justification for plurilingualism; b) the position of the various linguistic groups of civil servants vis-à-vis language problems; and c) the actual level of the linguistic knowledge of civil servants.



This is followed by an analysis of the linguistic composition of the Swiss civil pervice (p. 16-26). Including a) "part des groupes linguistiques dans les effectifs administratifs"; b) "place des groupes linguistiques dans la hiérarchie administrative" and c) "distribution territoriale des effectifs de l'administration".

The second part of the report discusses linguistic practices in the federal administration (p. 27-60). The study centres on: 1. "Typologie des relations linguistiques (relations avec les particuliers, le public, les autorités cantonales et communales, et relations administratives internes)"; 2. "Or-ganes à relations internes prépondérantes (Conseil fédéral, Département de l'Intérieur, Département Politique, Département militaire)"; 3. "Services à large expansion territoriale (Chemins de fer fédéraux, Postes, Télégraphe, Téléphone)" and 4. Systèmes de traduction (organisation, classification et effectif, problèmes).

The third part of the report (p. 70-99) sets out the tensions and difficulties of the situation. "Si la paix des langues correspond en Suisse à une indiscutable réalité, la situation des langues minoritaires y compris du français pourtant bien plus solide et en honneur que l'italien n'est pas sans soulever de conflits et susciter des appréhensions". The authors look at this through the French-speaking colony of Berne, its language school, its development, the Association remande de Berne (débuts de l'intervention directe en faveur des fonctionnaires remands, effervescence au sujet des candidatures romands, et l'état actuel du problème). They discuss as well the uneasiness of the French-speaking Swiss regarding the maintenance of their influence in administrative system of the country. Here it is noted that "la difficulté



pour le fonctionnaire de langue française vient de ce que 'toute la conception du travail, de l'organisation et des rapports sociaux est alémanique'. Il est par conséquent nécessaire que la majorité linguistique fasse
un effort de compréhension, au lieu de céder à l'habitude et aux solutions
de commodité³⁰.

CONCLUSIONS: (P. 100 - 103)

The authors note that "la paix des langues résulte d'un compremis entre la recherche d'un équilibre politique et juridique et la recherche de l'efficacité".

pour l'intégrité linguistique des minorités, le péril étant d'autant plus grand qu'il résulte non de la mauvaise volonté des éléments majoritaires vis-à-vis des minoritaires, mais du poids et de la force des choses¹¹. In the civil service then, the question is not so much one of modifying the quantative participation of minorities, as their qualitative representation, and this, they suggest, can only be done at the intermediate level where a linguistic equilibrium has already been established.

And finally, "s'il arrive que le plurilinguisme provoque des frictions à l'intérieur de l'administration, il est en revanche surprenant de constater à quel point la paix des langues règne dans les relations avec la population. En calquant leur recrutement et leur organisation sur la structure linguistique du pays, et en donnant chaque jour à des centaines de



milliers de Suisses l'impression que le plurilinguisme fonctionne quasispontanément, des services tels que les postes et les chemins de fer apportent peut-être la contribution la plus précieuse à la paix des langues.

REMARKS: See press survey, document 654F, July 5, 1965, concerning

Le séparatisme jurassien.

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COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

6.74 B (section E)

Date:

August 10, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

TOPIC: RAPPORT SUR LE PROBLEME DES LANGUES DANS L'ECONOMIE

PRIVEE HELVETIQUE

DIVISION: IV - Contract No. 2

AUTHOR: Jean Meynaud, Professeur à l'Université de Lausanne avec le concours de Monique Chollet.

NATURE OF THE REPORT: (13 pages; 15 pages of Appendix)

This is a short report, drawing its set of general conclusions from a series of nine interviews with such people as the Assistant Chief of Personnel of I' Union de Banques Suisses, the President of le Conseil d'Administration de la Société Vaudoise de Secours Mutuels, a director of the insurance company "La Suisse", etc. The interviews, the confidential minutes of which are appended, explored the respective companies' linguistic policies with regard to publications, meetings, employee linguistic statistics, branches, communications between head office and branches, correspondence, translation, personnel.



OBJECT OF THE REPORT: "L'objet de cette enquête est de déterminer les praque suit le secteur privé en Suisse pour résoudre les difficultés que pose l'existence du plurilinguisme".

METHOD: "Pour entreprendre ces recherches nous avons délimité le secteur privé en prenant comme échantillon des organisations et entreprises ayant des ramifications dans les trois régions linguistiques. L'útilisation des langues dans ce secteur ne fait l'objet d'aucune documentation ou réglementation stricte, mais répond plutôt à des adaptations pratiques souples: c'est pourquoi nous avons pris contact avec les responsables des entreprises et organisations qui nous ont paru être les plus représentatives du secteur privé suisse.

Nous allons tout d'abord analyser le problème tel qu'il se présente dans les secteurs retenus pour l'enquête. Nous essaierons ensuite de dégager une synthèse générale à partir de ces données de base.

SUMMARY:

"L'existence des trois langues nationales est avant tout un facteur de complication pour le secteur privé. Une grande partie de l'activité/économique se concentre en Suisse alémanique. C'est ainsi que les diverses organisations ou entreprises à succursales multiples établissent le plus souvent leur siège central en Suisse alémanique".

Three areas of private enterprise are explored: a) banks and insurance companies (especially those with branch offices); b) cooperatives; and c) professional associations.



- a) In the first case, a distinction is made between language practices in the internal relations between the head office and its branches, and relations with the public.
- b) Cooperatives follow a common pattern only using translation in meetings of delegates where each linguistic region is represented. In other cases, each person speaks his own language without translation, and it is supposed that the upper echelons are bilingual.
- c) "Chaque organisation syndicale ou patronale attache une importance plus ou moins grande au problème des langues selon sa dimension, son rayon d'activité, la répartition géographique de son recrutement".

CONCLUSIONS:

"En première analyse, on peut affirmer que le système fonctionne, malgré les inconvénients qu'il entraîne. Dans le secteur des relations économiques privées, la paix des langues n'est certainement pas une formule creuse ou vaine".

"Le destin des langues minoritaires en Suisse, y compris dans le secteur des relations publiques, dépend de l'aptitude des régions romandes et tessinoises à s'insérer mieux qu'aujourd'hui dans le développement économique du pays et à prendre une plus grande part dans l'orientation de ce développement. A côté de la tradition culturelle, l'investissement économique reste facteur de l'autonomie et du rayonnement linguistique."

REMARKS: See Meynaud's study on the problem of languages in the Swiss federal

Approved by

Supervisor



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

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RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

674 B (section E)

Date:

July 28, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

DIVISION: IV - Project No. 3

TOPIC: STUDY OF THE INITIAL GROUP OF PUBLIC SERVANTS WHO COMPLETED

THE FRENCH COURSE AT THE HULL LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE.

NATURE OF REPORT: (59 pages and 10 pages of Appendix). Using interviews and a detailed questionnaire, the study describes and analyses the personal characteristics of the students, the results of the course, and the reactions to it.

AUTHORS: Research Division, Staff Members:

Hubert Benoit, Marcel Collin, Claude Desjardins, Peter Lyman.



SUMMARY:

In June, 1964, thirty-one English-speaking federal public servants finished the first series of French courses offered by the Civil Service Commission at the Hull language school. Using the audio-visual "Voix et Images de France" method, this was the beginning of a rapidly expanding experiment by the Civil Service Commission to make the federal public service more bilingual.

The Commission study is a pilot attempt to probe the results of the language courses and their value to the Civil servants involved rather than to explore the techniques of the teaching method. Thus the subjects were interviewed four to five months after their "graduation".

- 1) to evaluate the results of the training programme by forming an assessment of how effectively they could communicate in French;
- 2) to determine the extent to which the French which has been learned is of use at work;
- 3) to determine the opinions and gauge the attitudes of the subjects with respect to the course and to bilingualism in the federal public service.

Proceeding with interviews and a detailed questionnaire to study describes and analyses () the personal characteristics of the subjects (age, province of origin, ethnic origin, government department and position, level of education, level of French instruction prior to course, further French courses, experience in a French milieu, state of French prior to the course, use of French at work, reasons



for having taken the course); 2) the results of the course (how much did students improve during the course, and did they progress after completing it in speaking, reading and writing?); 3) the reactions to the course by the students, their family and friends, and their fellow employees; the opinions of the students of the course; the attitudes of the students towards bilingualism.

viewed were on the verge of becoming fairly proficient in spoken French, and these were highly motivated with a real desire to become bilingual. Others without the motivation tended to let things drop and did not appear to be carrying on business in French a great deal more than they had before the course. Most were satisfied with the course, holding fairly sympathetic views towards bilingualism in the federal administration.

CONCLUSIONS:

In general, if the goals of the course were the extension of bilingualism in the public service the researchers do not justifiably consider the first term to have
been a success. On the other hand, if its primary objective was to make these public
servants more aware of the "French fact", it is possible though not definite, that the
experience was fruitful. It is emphasized, as well, that the Hull course was a first experfence and that the teaching of French in the public service cannot be judged solely
on the basis of these results.



COMMENTS:

This study illustrates by the gaps which the authors admit, the difficulties of research into such programmes as the language school. If the civil service intends to proceed with the extention of bilingualism, or if the recommendations are to be made, questions such as how to establish the level of a person's bilingualism; testing methods for judging proficiency and improvement in speaking, reading, writing and comprehension of a particular language; greater exploration of the factors of motivation and follow-up, and the classification of jobs according to a bilingual scale will be of vital concern.





COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME 74.B (section E)

Document October 8, 1965.

Date:

SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS

TOPIC: THE MAPPING PROJECT - MONTREAL METROPOLITAN AREA

DIVISION: V a) - contract no. 16

AUTHOR: T. Lloyd and Professor Frank Innes

COMMENTS: The maps of the Montreal metropolitan area have been completed.

Sets are available in the library of the Commission, in the Montreal office, at the

University of Montreal and at McGill University.

There are three series. Each is based on the census tracts of the area.

One shows the distribution of the main ethnic groupings; a second displays the distributions of language ability for each major ethnic group; the third indicates the income levels in the tracts of the community.

A fourth volume traces the interrelationships between language ability, ethnic origin, and income level in the various areas of the community.

The maps are interesting in the facts they display. They also indicate some of the changes that have occurred in the past decade. In addition, anyone reading research reports based on the Montreal area may find the visual presentation of the background population data a useful supplement to their reading.

N.B. There are two series of these maps - one located in Commission's Montreal office and the other one at the library.





COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B (section E)

Date:

October 22, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - Jean Lafferty checked by - Jim Taylor

TOPIC: THE TEACHING OF AND TEACHING IN A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN
ENGLISH IN THE FIVE WESTERN PROVINCES

DIVISION: VI - Project No. 2

AUTHORS: J. R. Hurley

W. T. R. Wilson

NATURE OF THE REPORT: These studies deal with two completely separate problems -

- A. The teaching of school in a language other than English to students whose mother tongue is not English (the most important of the minority groups considered is the French)
- B. and the teaching of a second language to English-speaking students (again the most important language considered is French).

There are five papers presenting historical surveys of the situation in each of the five Western provinces since the beginning of the century.



SUMMARY

In the province of Ontario:

- A. There has always been a number of "bilingual" schools in areas where French was the predominant language. Since the Marchand-Scott-Côté report of 1927 there has been tremendous progress in the effectiveness of these schools and a much greater desire to give the French-speaking student a firm grounding in his own language as well as helping him adapt to life in a mainly English-speaking province.
- B. In recent years the curriculum has emphasized modern languages rather than the classics. New methods are being used (taking advantage of mechanical aids) and there is much more stress on oral competence. Courses in French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian (as well as Latin) are offered but French is by far the most popular.

In the province of Manitoba:

- A. Bilingual schools were abolished in 1916, but the situation "de facta" contradicts the law. There is no official recognition but French is tolerated in areas where French-speaking Canadians are in sufficient numbers to control the local Board of Education. Subjects are taught so as to satisfy the Department of Education the rest of the time and effort being devoted to French. There is in spite of this a trend towards "anglicization" because of the difficulty in finding competent bilingual staff and the lack of French texts and French exams.
- B. At first, second languages were taught only in the secondary schools. In recent years French has been offered in elementary schools starting as early as grade 1.

The secondary schools offer courses in French, Latin, German and Ukrainian.

In the province of Saskatchewan:

- A. Since 1918 all publicly sponsored teaching has been in English except for a primary French course (the first year of elementary school). A special French course presented by l'Association Canadienne française is now getting official recognition as interest in the French language has grown and French courses are being offered as early as grade 4.
- B. French and German have always been subjects for study in secondary schools and in the 1960's Russian and Ukrainian were added to the curriculum.

In the province of Alberta:

- A. All teaching is in English except for the primary course in French followed in later years by one hour a day of studies in that language.
- B. The curriculum offers courses in French, German, Spanish, Ukrainian and Latin. French is again given special status and is now taught at certain levels of elementary school.

The study of the situation in Alberta is very detailed. The main points it studies apart from those mentioned above are:

- Difference between Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- Apparent grievances and aspirations of Franco Albertans.
- Consolidation of school districts.
- Collège St. Jean.
- Status of languages other than French and English.
- The Royal Commission on Education in Alberta, 1959.



In the province of British Columbia:

- A. There are no publicly supported denominational schools. Since in British Columbia there is a strong tie between French language and Roman Catholic religion the six schools in which teaching is in French are entirely administered and sponsored by Roman Catholic parishes in spite of great difficulties financial and administrative.
- B. For many years there was no second language taught at primary school level.

 Now French is offered as an optional subject in grades 6 and 7, compulsory in grade
 8 and elective in High School.

The High School curriculum also offers courses in Greek, Latin, Spanish and Russian.

Approved by

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COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

674 B (section E)

Date:

le 12 goût 1965

SYNOPSIS - RAPPORTS DE LA RECHERCHE

préparé par Gilles Hénault

SUJET: ETUDE DE LA CONCEPTION DE L'HISTOIRE CANADIENNE

DIVISION: VI - Contrat no. 2

AUTEUR: Marcel Trudel

NATURE DU RAPPORT: Il s'agit d'un rapport intérimaire de 20 pages dans lequel l'auteur établit sa méthode de travail. Il explique notamment que son rapport final ne portera que sur la comparaison d'un nombre restreint de manuels d'histoire du Canada en usage aux niveaux élémentaire, secondaire et collégial.



SOMMAIRE:

Dans son introduction, l'auteur note le caractère forcément limité de son étude. "Si l'on avait voulu la faire complète, il eût fallu une revue des objectifs poursuivis par les diverses maisons d'enseignement, une analyse des programmes officiels, un examen approfondi des manuels en usage, une évaluation des méthodes, une appréciation de la qualité de l'enseignement, et enfin, un sondage scientifiquement exécuté sur les résultats obtenus, auprès des élèves au terme de leur formation".

Pour éviter de ş'engager dans "la forêt touffue" et inextricable des manuels et des programmes, l'auteur limitera donc son enquête à une quinzaine de livres d'histoire, tant français qu'anglais, et à l'année scolaire 1963-1964. Il tiendra également compte, dans son travail, des données ethniques, religieuses et géographiques. Le professeur Trudel termine son rapport préliminaire par une série de brefs commentaires sur certains manuels qui feront l'objet de son étude.

Autorisé par

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COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

674 B (section E)

Document:

Date:

September 27, 1965.

SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS

H.B. Neatby

TOPIC: THE TEACHING OF AND THE TEACHING IN A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN

ENGLISH IN THE FIVE WESTERN PROVINCES

DIVISION: VI - Project No. 2

AUTHORS: J.R. Hurley
W. T. R. Wilson

COMMENTS: The above mentioned studies were prepared for Division VI by J.R. Hurley and W.T.R. Wilson. These are historical surveys of minority schools and of second-language programs for the five western provinces and are accompanied by a separate précis of the reports.

The awkward combination of the "teaching of" and the "teaching in" a language other than English was adopted on the hypothesis that an interest in teaching a second language would coincide with language concessions to minorities.

This hypothesis has now been rejected because no connection was found; there is no evidence that the attitude towards minorities has influenced the attitude towards the teaching of second languages to English-Canadian students.



The information on minority schools is intended to supplement existing historical studies, which explains why more attention has been paid to the events since the first World War. The reports describe official policy and administrative concessions within provincially-supported school systems. Similar information for the Maritime provinces will be available in studies by Rawlyk and Father Beaudry. A study of the English-Catholic school system in Montreal is being prepared by Mr. Wilson. These studies are intended to provide background developments and attitudes, such as the G.R.C.S. studies in the west and in New Brunswick.

The information on second-language teaching seems less useful but again it will supplement the studies on existing provincial language programs by L. Orlikow.

In the enclosed reports there are some references to appendices.

These appendices have not been included because they seemed to me to add

little to the studies. They can easily be provided if you wish to see them.



COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

Date

674 B (section E)

October 6, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by J. Taylor

TOPIC: ACADIAN EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA - AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

DIVISION: VI - Project No. 3

AUTHORS: George Rawlyk and Ruth Hafter

NATURE OF THE REPORT: A description of the historical development, or failure to develop, of an Acadian school system in Nova Scotia underlying the present dismal situation.



SUMMARY: Mr. Rawlyk's report could be summed up in one sentence: "The Acadian school policy ... is totally irrational unless one concedes that its major purpose is simply the gradual assimilation of the Acadian community."

The education of the Nova Scotia Acadians has been bad from the beginning. They have always been an oppressed group. Such early efforts as were made came from the Catholic Church, but even these were sporadic.

At one time the right to education in Gaelic, German, and French was recognized in Nova Scotia, but since 1864 the official policy can be summed up as a uniformly English school system in the province. English was the only language of instruction recognized.

The Acadian stiatuion has to be seen in the light of the overall picture of Nova Scotia education which has uniformly been below standard. For instance in 1861 of 284,092 people, 81,469 could not read a printed page, and 114,877 could not write their own names. Throughout the years the Nova Scotia students were behind the North American average.

The Acadians have never had strong organizations, although some efforts were made after 1870, including the formation of some associations, and the creation of St. Anne's College at Church Point. On the whole they have been submissive, trying to exert pressure on the government by indirect means, rather than by public attention to their problem. The results have been small, and in general Nova Scotia opinion seems to have been almost completely oblivious to their "griefs".



Their problems centered around the fact that they had to take instruction in English, although the students came to school knowing only French.

The result was that teaching in French continued sub rosa.

In 1902 a Commission was formed to determine how Acadian students could better be taught to speak English. The result was that teaching in French for the first four years was permitted, followed by four years teaching in English, after which French could be taught as a foreign language.

Acadian teaching was dogged by poor quality texts, badly trained teachers, the lack of a teachers' college (St. Anne's, founded in 1890, could have filled this role but was never allowed to do so), lack of proper inspection and official indifference. Teaching of Acadian history and culture was almost completely absent. There was a dearth of libraries.

In 1939 some changes were made of a modest character but the beginning of the war tended to negate their effects.

Through this whole story the most amazing thing has been the persistence of the Acadian identity. However, the authors now seem to see the process of assimilation far advanced, and the erosion of the will to survive.

"Their general apathy may have given them what in fact they wanted."

REPORTER'S COMMENTS: The report is interesting and valuable as far as it goes, although at times it is rather loosely written. It touches on the attitude of the Nova Scotia government, pointing out the absence of any real debate in Parliament or in the Cabinet; what might be interesting to know is to what degree this reflects antagonism or just lack of awareness. Some of the private meetings in Halifax suggested the latter, and that the Government might be prepared at the present to take some steps, such as the training of Acadian teachers at the University of Moncton.

Authorized by THB Really





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B (section E)

Date:

September 7, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

TOPIC: REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF BILINGUAL SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO

DIVISION: VI - Contract: No. 6

AUTHOR: N. Baird, Toronto, Ontario.

NATURE OF THE REPORT: (32 pages; 66 pages of Appendix tables and charts). This is a short study which sets out some of the principles guiding the payment of legislative grants to the elementary and secondary schools, both public and Roman Catholic separate schools, in the Province of Ontario. Baird suggests that "indirectly the school grants do much to determine the type and quality of education in Ontario", and by means of copious tables and statistics describes the grant plans up until 1964. He also gives some brief information on elementary school teacher qualifications, salaries, tenure and teaching load.



Although it is a factual picture of the administrative and grant set-up, the Commission may find that there is little that specifically deals with bilingual schools. The available data is based more on a breakdown between confessional and non-confessional schools than on language. Baird admits that "In many districts one board conducts both types of classes and in such cases it is impossible to distinguish costs." Similarly there is little data on the cost involved in the availability and training of French-speaking teachers; the costs of special classes and technical training in French; text books; comparative standards; nor is there data on the schools themselves, giving their location, size, staff numbers, at the present time, or tracing their development.

SUMMARY:

Chapter I (P. 1-6) deals with school administration, outlining briefly the role of the Dept. of Education in Ontario and types of school boards.

Having listed (Ch. III, p.7-15) the purposes of educational grants, he describes the Ontario plan which payed grants up until 1964 with respect to average daily attendance and teachers' salaries, as well as for recognized costs such as tuition fees, transport, certain capital expenditures, attempting to give greater assistance



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to boards having to expand facilities rapidly. "Grants to separate schools are on the same basis as those to public schools. Because the assessments supporting separate schools are generally lower than the assessments supporting public school boards, grants to the separate schools have been relatively greater to equalize educational opportunities." The modified 1964 Grant Plan (for which statistical information is not yet available) is intended to compensate separate school boards for a share of industrial and commercial assessment.

In Chapter III (p. 16-21) he outlines local schools costs,
using as a basis for comparison, school boards (public and Roman Catholic
separate school): 1) where French is the language of instruction for all pupils;
2) for some pupils; 3) where English is the language of instruction for all
pupils (public schools only), and 4) where English is the language of instruction
for all pupils (Roman Catholic separate schools).

Chapter IV (P. 22-33) Elementary School teachers' qualifications, salaries, tenure and teaching load in the elementary schools of Ontario are outlined.

CONCLUSIONS: None

RECOMMENDATIONS: None

Authorized by Supervisor



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM



RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B (section E)

Date:

November 24, 1965

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by Ellen Hepner (checked by E. Van Every)

TOPIC: METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENTS OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

DIVISION: VI - Contract No. 7

AUTHOR: R. W. Torrens

NATURE OF THE REPORT: 25 pages double-spaced; 14 pages of appendix; a

4 page resumé precedes the report. A detailed

questionnaire requesting information about second

language teaching was sent to thirty-six universities.

The report is based on the results of this survey.

The report is divided into thirteen brief chapters or sections. The first chapter deals with admission requirements. Although language requirements for admission vary from university to university only four out of thirty-six universities have no formal second-language requirement for admission.

The different language requirements for university graduation are discussed in chapter two. Some universities require a second-language only in certain faculties while others (five) have no second-language requirement at all.

Among those universities which have a second-language requirement the length varies from one to three years.

The third chapter compares the nature of the first year course in French at the different universities. In chapter four the "major programs" in French are mentioned, but the emphasis is on the number of students enrolled in these major programs. Chapter five briefly discusses "honours programs" in French, mentioning the fact that the number of students taking a French honours course is surprisingly small.

The fact that oral fluency is not a majorcaim is dealt with in chapter six. This claim is supported in chapters seven and eight, by the limited amount of laboratory work required, and by the fact that no Canadian university language department requires that a period of time be spent in the milieu of the language being studied.



Chapter nine deals with the teaching of French-Canadian literature and the extent of university library holdings of French-Canadian literature. The report finds that interest in French-Canadian literature is increasing.

Chapter ten gives the number of candidates presently working for an M.A. or Ph.D. degree in French in fifteen Canadian universities.

Chapters eleven and twelve discuss staff and visiting professors in the French departments of the universities studied.

In all but two of the universities studied, extra-curricular activities for increasing opportunities for oral practice of the second language are sponsored and encouraged. In chapter thirteen these extra-curricular activities are examined.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (p. 20-25)

- Universities could make a much greater contribution to bilingualism by requiring all applicants for admission to have acquired a certain level of competency in both English and French.
- 2. Universities could require that language training be part of each student's university course.
- 3. University members of curriculum committees should stress the need for an oral-aural approach in the second language programs of elementary and secondary schools.



- 4. Language training in both French and English should begin in Grade 1 or kindergarten.
- 5. University departments should stress the oral-aural approach in language classes.
- 6. Conversation courses should be made available to all university students.
- 7. Universities not situated in bilingual areas should appoint more native speakers and more exchanges between French-speaking and English-speaking universities should be attempted.
- 8. Language majors and those intending to teach a second language should be required to take an oral achievement test and to live for a period in the milieu of the language to be taught.
- 9. When a high degree of fluency is reached it should be possible to teach one or more regular university courses in the second language.
- 10. To implement these recommendations it will be necessary to train many more language teachers and to retrain present language teachers.

NOTE: See remarks by Professor Neatby, page 1 of the report.

Authorized by The deathy

Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B (section E)

Date: August 26, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - J. Taylor

TOPIC: CBC-OWNED RADIO (AM) AND TELEVISION STATIONS COVERAGE STATISTICS

DIVISION: VII - Project 1

AUTHOR: CBC Statistics Department

NATURE OF THE REPORT: This consists of a series of tables prepared by the Statistics

Department of the CBC and describes the potential Daytime

coverage of all CBC-owned stations, including rebroadcasting

and relay stations in operation or recommended for approval

by the BBG before April 1, 1964.



The Report breaks the audience down into English only,
French only, English and French (Bilingual), and neither English nor
French, both by official language and for mother tongue. It then gives
the total population, the population covered by CBC and percentages.
The book is divided into four sections, for English radio coverage,
English television, French radio and French television. Finally in
addition to the national figures, breakdowns by province for all categories is provided.

REMARKS:

This is a useful source-book for Commissioners in their study of radio and television coverage to Canadians. For instance, according to its figures, the coverage of television to English only (official language) for the whole country is 57%, English only (mother tongue) 58%. Provision of English service to French only is (official language) 44%, (mother tongue) 49%. Provision of French service to French only (official language) is 62%, (mother tongue) 64%. In neither cases, English service or French, does the addition of bilinguals change the percentages materially. However, provision of French service to English only is (official language) 14% and (mother tongue) 15%. English language television service is absent in two provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. French language television service



is absent in five provinces, N.B., P.E.I. and the three most westerly provinces. Service is hardly adequate in N.S., 11%. N.B. is slightly better, between 15 and 24%. For Ontario the figures are between 50 and 70%. For Manitoba, the figures are quite extraordinary, 79%. 166,500 French-speakers in the three western provinces receive no TV service, and no radio service.

Copies of this report are in short supply but can be made available to any Commissioner who would like to have them.

Il faut retenir que les données (statistics) présentées ci-dessus ont une signification bien limitée. Elles ne nous indiquent pas, par exemple, si les groupes ou les provinces desservis ont accès à une programmation dont la durée et la qualité sont comparables.

Authorized by: <u>Noucy Digner</u>
Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHI

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

674 B (section E)

Date:

August 26, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - J. Taylor

TOPIC: ECOUTE DE LA TELEVISION CANADIENNE ET LANGUES PARLEES

DIVISION: VII - Project 2

AUTHOR: (Monique Mousseau) Service des Recherches de Radio-Canada, Montréal

NATURE OF THE REPORT: Statistical Analysis of Survey of Listening habits

of Television Viewers in City of Montreal, prepared

for Service des Recherches of Radio-Canada.



Les données ont été recueillies, à l'aide d'un journal d'écoute, dans la région métropolitaine de Montréal, lers de l'Enquête-Recensement de 1960, conduite par le Service des Recherches de Radio-Canada, à Montréal.

The figures show the size of the audience for the two television stations which were in Montreal in 1960, CBFT and CBMT. The significance of the study, which is built around a series of tables, lies in the various ways the figures are broken down according to a number of variables.

People of 16 and over in metropolitan Montreal spend 23 hours a week out of a possible 89 in looking at Montreal TV estations.

Adults (married people and single people over 25) spend
23 3/4 hours, young people (16-24 years old). Thus adults spend five hours more per week; forty-five minutes per day.

When the figures are broken down by language of home, the differences become even more striking. Thus in French homes, the average time adults spent watching television was $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours, young people only 19 3/4, or eight hours difference. On the other hand in bilingual homes, the difference was only one hour and a half. 22 3/4 adults; 21 1/4 young people.

Among adults those in French homes spent the most time watching television, those in English homes the least: 27 hours as against 17 hours.



Among young people it was also the English who watched least, 14 3/4 hours as against 21 1/4 hours in bilingual homes.

The figures are broken down in several other ways, for example, unilingual English, unilingual French, bilingual, bilingual English-speaking, bilingual French-speaking, perfectly bilingual and so on. These categories are then combined with the three previously mentioned, English homes, French homes, bilingual homes. The results vary somewhat but in a general way it becomes clear that adults watch more television than young people, and in general French viewers more than English, with bilinguals in between, regardless of their ages.

The next section deals with the comparative figures for CBMT and CBFT. Some of the results: in English homes, young people watch CBMT 6 times more than CBFT, adults 7 times more; in French homes, young people watch CBFT 2.5 times more than CBMT; adults 3 times more; in bilingual homes, young people watch CBMT 36% more than CBFT; adults even.

These overall figures are again broken down by category.

The influence of language used is shown.

CONCLUSIONS:

Adults in French homes watched more Montreal TV stations than bilingual or English homes. Would the differences disappear if figures of those who watched American television were added in? This factor



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capld explain some of the difference, since a higher proportion of English homes had an antenna (36% against 15%). However, a look at some of the other breakdowns according to language make it appear that differences would remain.

Bilingual young people lead French young people and even more English in hours spent watching. All adults watch more than young people. Why? Are the programs more suited to adults? Are young people better educated? Are young people more active? Do they have to study, or are they doing other things, reading, listening to music?

Finally, French homes tend to watch more French television, English more English television. Bilinguals come closer to being even, but tend to the English station. French homes however spend a great deal more time watching CBMT than the reverse for English homes. Why?

The reasons would be interesting to know.

Incidentally it should be re-emphasized that all figures are for the year 1960. Copies of this report will also be available.

Il serait peut-être intéressant d'annoncer ici que Mlle

Mousseau présentera vers la fin octobre un texte sur l'écoute des postes

canadiens de langue anglaise et française et des postes américains par

la population adulte de Montréal en 1962 (télévision). On y rendra compte

de la langue parlée par les individus et celle parlée au foyer.

Authorized by <u>Noucy D. Gagne</u>
Supervisor

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

Date:

674 B (Section E)

November 4, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

TOPIC: BICULTURALISM AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE MEDIA

DIVISION: VII - Contract No. 3

AUTHOR: Neil Compton, Department of English, Sir George Williams
University, Montreal

which suggests how the media of communication
may be used to foster awareness and understanding
between members of Canada's two main linguistic
communities. Mr. Compton concentrates almost
exclusively on the problems of the English
language media, and the factors which limit the
freedom of those who wish to use them creatively.
His solutions for the most part prescribe increased
federal action and assistance, particularly for public
broadcasting.

Chapter 1 (p. 6-23)

The study begins with a review of some of the problems that arise in attempts to use the media for purposes of cultural persuasion, particularly in a country such as Canada. He suggests that "one of the basic facts about Canada from the very beginning has been the lack of intellectual and cultural (as distinct from economic and political) intercourse between its English and French-speaking citizens. It is a paradoxical fact that improved communications have helped to put an end not merely to the willingness of French Canadians to accept an inferior role in the national economy, but also to certain convenient mutual misunderstandings which have hitherto enabled the two communities to live peacefully side by side. Noting the divergent cultural histories of English and French Canada he suggests that their growing likeness in the 1960's has actually helped to produce rivalry and conflict where it hardly used to exist.

studies by Thelma McCormack, Paul Lazarsfeld, as well as Alan Thomas' article on "Audience, Market and Public: a Theory of Canadian Broad-casting" he demonstrates that "no amount of propaganda for or against biculturalism will have any effect if it is not confirmed by the daily experience of those at whom it is directed." "Nurturing Canadian bi-culturalism involves maintaining healthy local traditions wherever



possible in order to sustain a rich, diversified and tolerant society secure enough to resist American blandishments without and fissile pressures within."

Chapter 2 (p. 24-48)

Chapter 2 goes on to consider the various media and their potential role in the fostering of Canadian blculturalism. Newspapers magazines, intellectual journals, film, and radio and television are briefly discussed, with federal support seen as an important factor for improving their ability to explain one cultural group to the other, as well as to carry out their role as "instruments of Canadian identity."

Particular emphasis is given to the CBC and Compton suggests that its task might be made easier "if the Corporation were relieved of the need to raise about a quarter of its total income through the sale of advertising." CBC policy is faced with "two great and not unrelated dilemmas: how to reconcile the cultural and national orientation with the commercial and entertainment values to which the North American audience has been conditioned. The CBC can be rescued from subservience to commerce at the annual cost of a few million dollars. But light entertainment will always be the largest category in the programme schedule of any broadcasting service, no matter how exalted its aims."

"We are left with a number of inescapable conclusions.

First, further extensions of the commercial role in broadcasting can only



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lead to erosion of the Canadian sense of identity. Second, English Canadians will never match the passionate nationalism of their francophone compatriots; and this difference will be a recurring source of misunderstanding and conflict between them. Third, the CBC has severe limitations upon its freedom to influence English Canadian opinion on the subject of biculturalism."

Chapter 3 (P. 49-52)

"Conclusions

- 1. Commercialism is the enemy of both the English and the French
 Canadian identity.
- The minority language group must be allotted a proportionately greater share of media resources.
- The media should be used to reach and cultivate a variety of minority audiences.
- 4. The media may best serve the cause of biculturalism indirectly rather than explicitly.
- 5. In the popular media, the touchstone of quality is authenticity, determined not by counting heads, but by reference to reality."

REMARKS:

See also: Fowler Report and CBC brief to the Commission.

Authorized by <u>Noucy D. Yagne</u>
Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

Date:

674 B (section E)

August 25, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - J. Taylor

TOPIC: CONFERENCE INTERPRETATION IN CANADA

DIVISION: VIII A - Contract

AUTHOR: Madame Thérèse Nilski

NATURE OF THE REPORT: Essay - drawing on own personal experience

and written material on subject. Mme Nilski

defines interpretation, state problems and

analyzes possibilities.



SUMMARY:

Madame Nilski's study could easily serve as a textbook for aspiring students of the art of interpretation; it is a thorough piece of work which describes the various types of interpretation, in particular simultaneous interpretation, as well as how and where interpretation should be used. As a handbook, it could well be issued to any organization planning to use interpretation, and as such could in itself be helpful in furthering good communication.

The study is broken down into six main topics:

- 1) Methods of Interpretation
- 2) The meetings that use Interpretation
- 3) Simultaneous Interpretation: Prerequisites
- 4) History and Organization of the Interpreting Profession
- 5) The Canadian Context
- 6) Training of Conference Interpreters.

The last two chapters are perhaps of most immediate interest to the Commission.

CONCLUSIONS:

Some of her conclusions:

 There is a shortage of conference interpreters in Canada. Those who are here are not always used to best effect. Canadians are as yet reluctant to be critical of standards.



- 2) Cost is a very serious factor in Canada, it "is a servitude imposed by the bilingual character of the country." She therefore suggests that "in a constitutionally bilingual country, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the government should bear some responsibility for providing interpreters, and possibly equipment, to national organizations that genuinely need the service.
- 3) Interpretation should on no account be confused with translation, and the services should not be mixed in administration or in training.
- 4) She offers some strictures on present parliamentary interpretation in Canada.
- 5) Her chapter on the training of interpreters will have to be studied carefully in making recommendations in this field.

REMARKS:

This study is obviously written by a professional at the top of her field. At the same time it is written with such charm and erudition that I find it a great temptation to quote from it extensively, simply for the grace of expression and the perceptive insights into Canadian life it displays. One paragraph may serve as an illustration:



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"A striking picture of the extent of change takes me back to the first labour meeting I ever attended, some seven years ago. It was a Quebec-Federation-of-Labour educational seminar for union organizers, a week-end meeting held in the Laurentians. French was practically only spoken outside the conference hall. All the talks were given by Englishspeaking officers or guest-speakers, often from outside Quebec. A quarter or less of the French-Canadian audience of 30 to 50 "syndicalistes" listened through the interpretation (whenever the primitive, home-made system the FTQ then used didn't break down). Today, in May '65 I am writing these lines in the Laurentians, again at a union seminar where I see many of the same faces around me. The meeting is bigger, the equipment is better, the direct, sturdy, human companionship is the same; but practically everything happens to be going on in French. In a group of 100-odd, perhaps four or five follow the proceedings through interpretation, and speak English when they have comments to make. The change happened imperceptibly; this is not a conscious, deliberate nationalist choice. These people's main concerns are practical, economic, not intellectual; nor are they trying "to ride the wave". The air they breathe is quite simply different; and they're responding to a strong and genuine new need within themselves that just wasn't felt seven years ago."

Authorized by Keun Minh Plan
Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 647 B (section E)

Date:

July 28, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - G. Hénault

J. Taylor

E. Van Every

DIVISION: VIII A - Contract No. 4

TOPIC: BICULTURALISM

NATURE OF REPORT: (97 pages, double-spaced). The essay traces the broad historical

lines of development of the French and English-speaking cultures in Canada.

It tends not so much to a painstaking and interpretive analysis of events, as to the suggestion of hypotheses about the forces and drives, both in the past and the present, that have affected the relations between the two groups as part of one country. No attempt is made to outline detailed recommendations. Professor Morton confines himself to definition and to drawing a picture of Canada's cultural duality in a fairly loose literary style. Only his conclusion that "biculturalism is only meaningful or possible in a context where the constitutional powers and forms are appropriate to the maintenance and enjoyment of both cultural duality and political unity" borders on actual proposals for action.

AUTHOR (S): W.L. Morton, former Professor of History at the University of Manitoba.



SUMMARY: Definition of biculturalism (P. 1-11)

Professor Morton begins by defining his frame of reference. Culture will be taken to mean "the whole of the assumptions, beliefs, behaviour and expectancies of a given society", which thus "teaches people how to behave and what to expect", and thus is "a way, a pattern for individual and social behaviour".

Biculturalism, an often badly defined word, assumes "the existence of two cultures in Canadian Society" and more urgently, that "definite and active relations exist between the two cultures". This leads to his definition: "Biculturalism is the existence together of two distinct cultures, each with its own organic being, but both related to the other by many, but not the whole range, of the factors which constitute a culture.

He deals with language: "When a culture is particular to a definable society, such as French Canada, (in contradistinction to the notion of a looser European culture) that culture will be associated with a particular language." The reason: "language is the dominant mode of transmitting, enjoying, and modifying a culture". Indeed language and culture have a subtle interplay.

What then is the relation of bilingualism and biculturalism? Unless the two societies are to be seen as having the most limited contacts, bilingualism is necessary for harmonious and fruitful relationships and for common action.

He also discusses the question of the relations of culture to nationalism, and dismisses the idea that the latter has a different meaning in French and English. Rather, he points out, nationalism is both a cultural and political phenomenon. His question becomes: "May cultural nationalism flourish within political nationalism expressed in a federal state?"

PART TWO: The Culture of French Canada (P.11-65)

Professor Morton accepts fully that a French Canadian society exists. He traces at length and with sympathy its development from its origin in old France. He emphasizes its peasant, working class origins. It was, he says, catholic, conservative, hierarchical and patternalistic. He goes on to discuss the role of the Church, and in particular, the missionary Jesuits.

Against these facts he describes the external influences, the greatest of which being the North American environment.

With the cession, French Canada passed into the English Commercial orbit, a fact of great significance. The conquest was an episode in a war for mercantile empire. As a result, French Canadian society received a heary infusion of English political ideas and laisez-faire economic thought, and was pulled into the cortex of the great technological revolution, the effect of which was to challenge every principle of behaviour in that society.



French Canadian society thus had to exist in an economic community directed by other people in the main, and guided by values different in important respects. Even the practice of politics was different.

Against this background, Professor Morton traces the development of nationalism. He describes the influence of ultramontane thought, and also of French liberal nationalism of the revolution of 1848, with its strong undercurrent of socialism, which led to a conflict within French Canadian society itself.

He comments on the development of the west, the Riel affair, which drove the secular and clerical wings of French Canadian nationalism together.

He writes admiringly of the pan-Canadianism of Bourassa, and his conflict with Laurier, and of Abbé Groulx. He discusses the Gouin, Taschereau and Duplessis regimes.

And finally he carries us to the present. He describes the present Quebec government as still part of a national revolution, and treats separatism seriously.

He concludes that the development of nationalism has reached a critical stage. French Canadian society in the future will demand all modes of cultural expression. French Canadian society possesses "an unusual, even extraordinary, closeness of social structure." Urbanization has placed a strain on this closenes. He expects that the integrity of French Canadian society will contain these stresses, but admits the outcome is difficult to guess.

English Canadian Culture (P. 65-91)

English Canadian culture is a very different thing.

"To say that there is an English culture is indeed to assume a point of view natural enough to French Canada, but one not nearly, if at all, as defensible in scientific terms, or in practical fact, as is the existence of French culture." Hence the dilemma. "Siculturalism assumes a duality of cultures which, if it does exist, is not at all symmetrical." It is a society of the utmost diversity of behaviour and thought, yet with a peculiar and pervasive uniformity.

For one thing, English Canada is multi-ethnic and has many religions. However, it uses the English language, it is bmits to American influence in mass culture, and it divorces its cultural behaviour and beliefs from its political.

Professor Martan examines its origins, American first before British, a fact seldom taken into consideration. The American influence was powerful culturally, but not politically.

He then breaks down the British immigration into its constituent parts. Together, they brought a dominant middle class, which still dominates in the social, economic, political and aesthetic life of the occiety. If has a distinct and complete social structure, although social mobility is still easy.



The other elements were less influential. The oldest and largest is the German, who have kept in the background of Canadian life. Other distinct groups, such as the Icelandic or Ukrainian, have as yet made no real difference to the nature of English-speaking culture.

Professor Morton goes on to discuss the influence of American society to which English Canada is open in every pore of its being. And its influence is flatly and completely cpposed to biculturalism and bilingualism. There is nothing in English Canadian society to resist this influence because it is very like American society in its origins.

In fact, unlike French Canada, America and English Canada are probably not strictly to be termed "cultures", but "civilizations".

This brings him back to his central dilemma of the relations of the two societies. Professor Morton then analyses at some length differences in American and English Canadian society, including such things as the place of conformity, the supremacy of the popular will, etc, and concludes that the difference is one of emphasis, or of precedence. "If English Canadian society in fact is primarily a historical and a traditional growth, it is possible that at bottom English Canadian culture is closer to that of French Canada than of the United States."

CONCLUSIONS: (P. 91-97)

He rejects biculturalism as a synthesizing agent, because it could only be destructive of French culture, and would therefore defeat itself. May it then be symbiotic, two distinct organisms living together, each distinct yet each dependent on and necessary to the other? This would be acceptable to French Canada; but in principle and in the abstract, not to English Canada. However, because of its almost endless reserves of pragmatism, it could accept bicultural symbiosis for a time. It will only be tolerable, however, if bilingualism is fully developed in all fields.

Also the federal power must not have authority in cultural matters. Under these conditions, it is not impossible to devise constitutional powers and forms appropriate to the maintenance and enjoyment of both cultural duality and political unity.

REMARKS:

This essay should be read in conjunction with Professor Morton's brief to the Commission in Winnipeg, May, 1965.





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

Date: 674 B (section E)

August 23, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - E. Van Every

TOPIC: A DOUBLE VIEW

DIVISION: VIII A - Contract No. 5

AUTHOR: John Peter, Department of English, University of Wisconsin and

University of Victoria

NATURE OF THE REPORT: (72 pages, double-spaced). This is an impressionistic, discursive
essay which was commissioned, along with that of Professor Morton
"to deal with the practical significance which can be given to
the phrase 'and equal partnership between the two founding races',
and to isolate the forces acting on Canadian society which, if reinforced, can help to give greater reality to the concept of biculturalism."

Peter quickly sketches a loose parallel in very general terms between the situation of the Boers and the British in South Africa (where he lived part of his life) and the English and French-speaking in Canada. He then goes on to comment, again in general terms, on possible solutions to Canadian problems which he sees as eminently more soluble than those facing white South Africans.



The Commission will likely find his comparisons of tensions and stresses in the two countries of interest.

His comments on solutions for Canada are general, and no specific recommendations are made.

SUMMARY:

A. South Africa

(pages 1-19) In his introductory pages describing the sources of tension in South Africa (between whites) Peter suggests that a parallel between Canada and South Africa can be instructive and possibly even an opportunity for cautious optimism. "Relations between Boer and British, unique as they are, bear some resemblance to those between French and English in Canada and are recognizably "bicultural" in the sense of the word that we have come to accept. Disagreement, mistrust, friction - these elements are as native to the Dominion as they are to the Republic ... " He describes the obstacles to biculturalism in South Africa: 1) "Each camp is roughly the same in size as the other, and this fact encourages closer feelings of rivalry than might exist between aggregations less evenly matched; 2) the heritage of the recent past, when they were openly at war with each other, the global environment which persistently favours the cultural tradition of the British over those of the Boers, and the many social and economic causes for disaffection and envy among the Boers; 3) the challenge of the blacks - a group which constitutes four fifths of the total population -



a challenge made many times more serious by the lack of accord between the white groups as to how to meet it."

He adds: "Readers familiar with the typical problems of modern

African states may be surprised that I should have said so little about the overriding conflict of interest between blacks and whites, and limited my discussion

only to those sides of the Negro problem which directly affect relations between
the Whites. Yet on reflection, they will perhaps agree that, however fundamental, the colour conflict is hardly a topic from which a Canadian inquirer
is likely to learn much.

B. Canada

(pages 19-72) Peter remarks that "turning from the situation in the Republic to that in the Dominion is almost like turning from Wuthering Heights - all that passion, that rapacity, that harshness - to the mildness and civility of Thrushaross Grange." He begins by projecting South Africa.'s problems against the Canadian scene so as to focus more sharply the advantages and disadvantages which, as against white South Africans, Canadians would appear to enjoy. He compares and comments on the Constitutions of both countries, their histories, cultures (particularly mentionning the almost total isolation of the Boers from any other cultural tradition), social and economic frictions, religious frictions. Here he sees: "Anglo-Protestants is to Frenchman as Boer is to Negro, referring to something largely subliminal or subconscious, and therefore just as hard to dogmatize about as the Boers' fear of engulfment by the blacks; namely the persisten fear among Protestants of a rising Catholic birthrate, and of engulfment in very similar terms."

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He briefly gives his interpretation of the attitudes of "Franco and Anglo Canadians" (pages 30–47) chastising English-speaking Canada for what he considers to be a "rather exaggerated view of our own importance" which tends to exceed the facts. English Canadians' "complex edginess toward Great Britain" and "our attitude toward America which is fast assuming the proportions of a national disgrace", are seen as causes for the arrogance so much criticized by French Canada. "We are unrealistically anxious to bat in the same league as the Americans and British, and this ambition – because it is overweening – bedevils all the self-confidence we might otherwise enjoy. Trying to convince ourselves that it is on the verge of being realized, we forfeit much of the equanimity to which our true capacities have entitled us, and grow irritable and quick to take offence. Arrogance thus arises as a compensation and, since we have only the one smaller brother to bully, Quebec has to bear the brunt of it."

CONCLUSIONS

(pages 47–72) Peter suggests that people respond to a challenge when they have a plain view of it. "We need clarity: a lucid assessment of what French Canada wants and of how much English Canada ought to be willing to concede." He proposes reconcilement of as many moderates as possible (pages 49–52); the extension of education rights to the French-speaking minorities (pages 53–55); improvements in mass communications such as the extension of the French network (pages 55–58); a discarding of the term

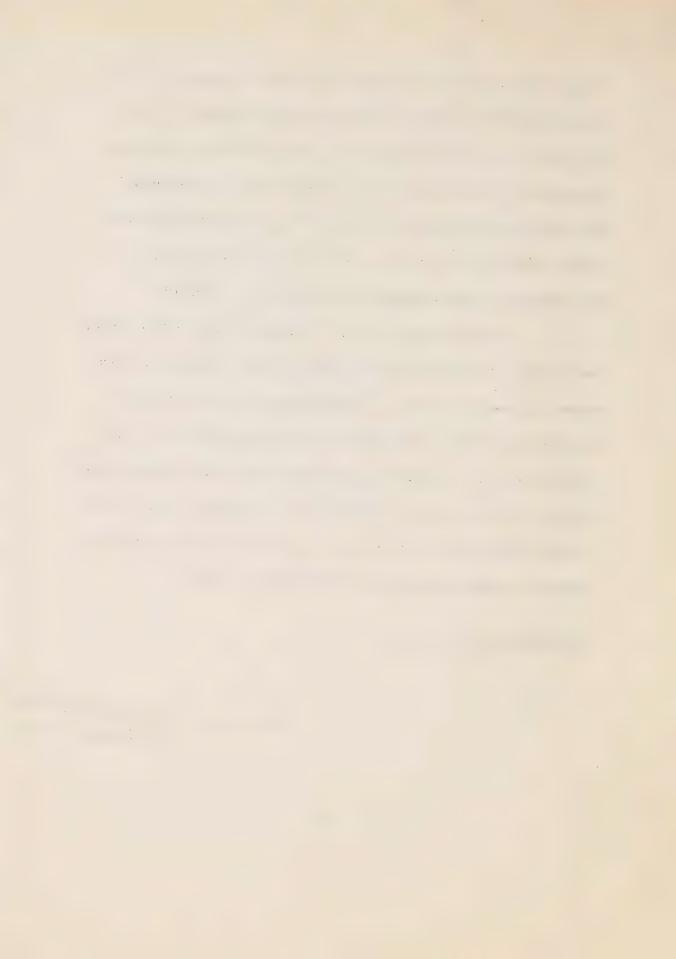


"mosaic" in favour of a clear recognition of "dualism" (pages 58-62); "If we are to go glibly on, chattering about our cultural mosaic, the result will cease to be a politician's nightmare, and will become a nightmare of incomprehensibility to every one of us, Old and New Canadians alike." He sees bilingualism (pages 62-65) in terms of "preserving English for the English and French for the French, and to encourage - but not force - as free a dialogue in both languages as the circumstances will permit."

In summing up, he asks for "a candour of spirit and the humility that it brings" on the part of English Canadians and for "responsible French voices to be heard in the West". "Canadians are infinitely luckier than South Africans in the bicultural goal their history has posited and in a way it is the key to our very existence, the ultimate reason why we should struggle to survive. We are a unique conjunction of two splendid cultures. the base Indian we are to throw this pearl away then let us give over all our pretensions to nationhood and join the United States overnight."

RECOMMENDATIONS: None

Authorized by Km chuhnlar Supervisor



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 674 B (section E)

Date:

November 19, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by - Kenneth M. Narvey checked by - E. Van Every

TOPIC: JEWISH PARTICIPATION IN CANADIAN CULTURE

DIVISION: VIII - B - Contract No. 6

AUTHOR: Ruth Wisse

NATURE OF THE REPORT: An essay describing the historical development
of the Canadian Jewish community, the
intellectual and artistic contributions of Jews
to the Canadian mainstream, and cultural life
within the Jewish community.



SUMMARY:

1. The Development of the Canadian Jewish Community (p.2-18)

Jewish immigration to Canada has had a "backwards" character.

First came the barely distinguishable Anglo-American merchants of Jewish persuasion, then the voluntary emigrants from England and Germany, then the quick-adapting Yiddish-speaking refugees from Eastern Europe, and after the second world war the unassimilating, change-resisting, ultra-orthodox Hasidim.

A fifth stream of French-speaking Jews from African and Europe has also arrived.

The author points out the greater cohesiveness and sense of identify of Canadian vs. American Jews. She believes that this results from a number of factors:

- Canadian Jews are almost all of the 1880-1920 Yiddish-speaking immigration, while American Jews have a large element of pre-1880 German-speaking "aristocrats" who helped but despised the newcomers.
- the French-English split and the separate schools have made

 Canadian society less demanding of uniformity than the American.
- the post-war Hasidic and French-speaking immigrations have held up models of Jewishness and cosmopolitanism.

2. Cultural Contribution (p. 19-39)

The author discusses a number of Canadian-Jewish writers and poets and compares them and their heroes to their English-Canadian, French-Canadian, and American Jewish counterparts. The American-Jewish hero (Stern, Herzag)

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Levin, Rojack) is thoroughly alienated; the Canadian-Jewish hero (David Part II, Richler's and Leonard Cohen's alter egos) is anything but — in fact, he is doing his best to become alienated in order to become himself. Hero and author leave home, leave town, leave the country, and carry them around with them.

In Canada as elsewhere, Jews are over-represented in entertainment and communications. The author notes pointedly that Jews are, however, conspicuously absent from the upper ranks of CBC and the National Film Board, and wonders why.

The author quotes the observation that when restrictions are absent,

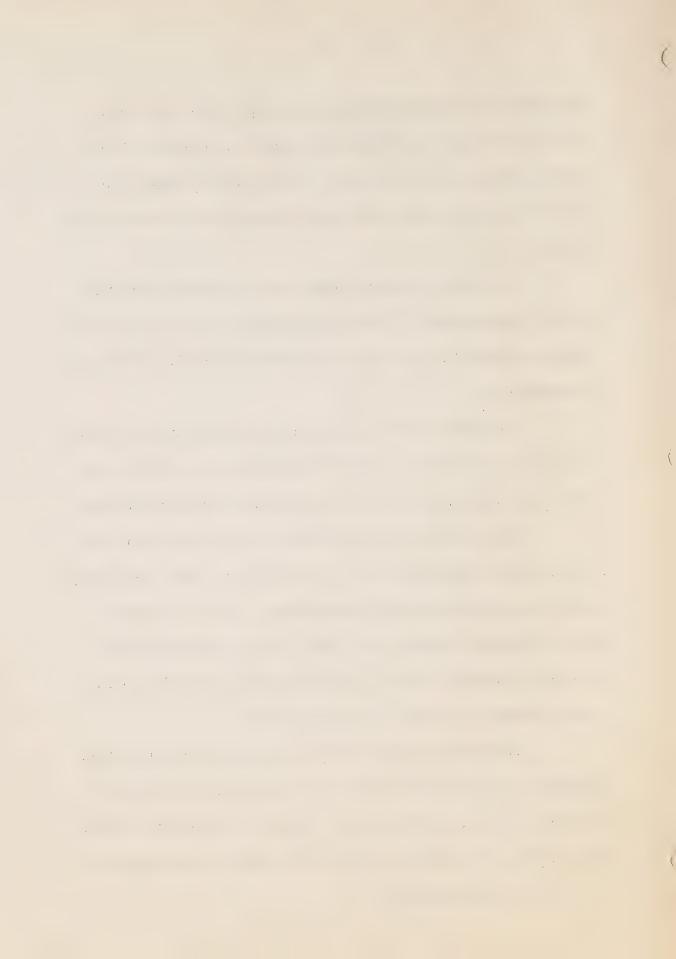
Jews will turn to salaried rather than free-earning professions, and cites some

of the many Canadian Jews teaching at Canadian and American universities.

Music was almost absent from Jewish religious life for many centuries, until the Hasidic movement of the late 1700's and 1800's arose with its emphasis on joyful worship through song and dance. Also, as European liberalism broke down the ghetto walls, many Jews used the performing arts as a road to acceptance and fame. She cites as well a number of Canadian Jewish composers, performers, conductors and teachers.

Jews have participated in the visual arts only in the last century.

The author cites some Canadian-Jewish painters and sculptors and says that while they in no sense constitute a school, they have in common the fact that their work is usually representational rather than abstract, and concentrates on human individuals and groups.



Finally, the author notes the disproportionate role of Jews as audience-theatre-goers, book-buyers and art patrons.

3. Jewish Culture Within the Community (pp. 40-58)

In discussing culture within the Jewish community, the author begins with the synagogues which, she says, have become acculturated — the rabbi is now a pastor rather than a scholar-teacher-judge. Membership is growing, but for the non-religious reasons of the current "religious revival". No doubt this sort of synagogue will produce a culture of its own but so far it seems not to have produced much.

Jewish elementary schools are flourishing -- 60% of elementary school age attend some type of Jewish school. Beyond elementary school there is very little Jewish education available and little apparent demand for it. The University of Manitoba has the only Judaics Department of the country's universities. Israeli teachers are filling the places of European teachers, in the elementary schools, but second generation Canadian teachers hardly exist. An upsurge of interest in their heritage among Jewish young adults has led to a number of seminars, lecture series, reading groups, etc.

Among Jewish cultural institutions are the Jewish public libraries in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, and the National Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress; the Keren Hatarbuth Organization which encourages the study of spoken Hebrew; le Cercle juif de langue française and the Amitiés culturelles Canada Français-Israel (1963); the Jewish Music Council; the

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annual commemorations of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and Israel's Independance Day; summer camps; and Hillel Foundations (campus groups).

Yiddish culture flourished in Canada for many decades, but is now fading away. It included newspapers, poetry, novels, scholarly works, theatre and opera.

4. The Future

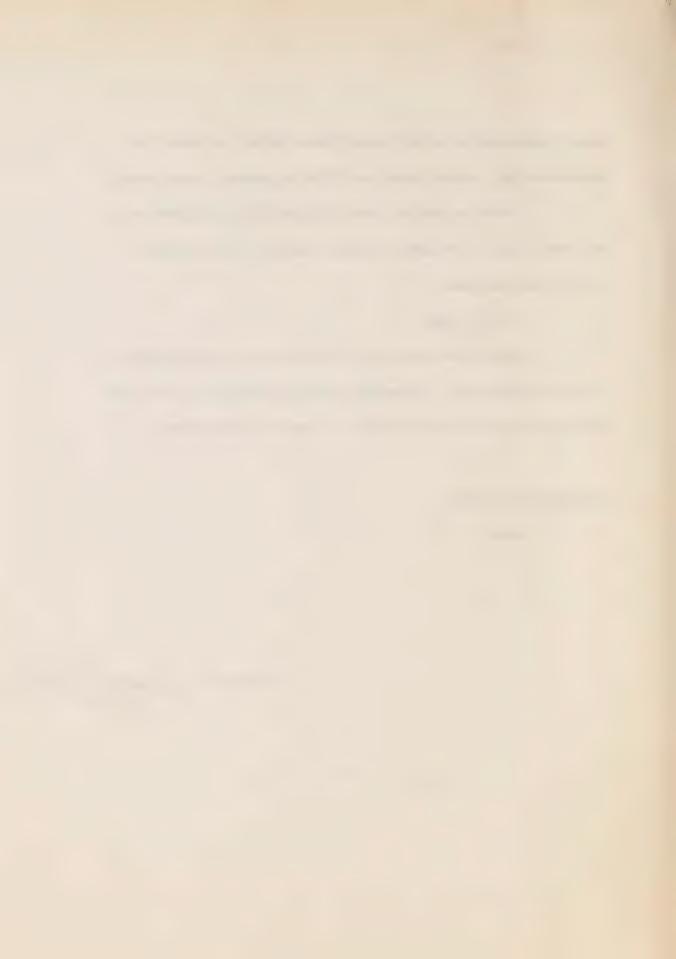
What do the Jews want? Some ten percent want to become unclassified individuals; the Hasidim want to be unhyphenated Jews; and the majority "walk a tightrope between Canadianism and Judaism".

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

Approved by Kenneth D. Vickar

Supervisor





RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document:

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674 B (section E)

le 9 novembre 1965

SYNOPSIS - RAPPORTS DE LA RECHERCHE

préparé par Paul Dussault

(vérifié par E. Van Every)

SUJET: L'IMMIGRANT DE LANGUE FRANCAISE ET SON INTEGRATION

A LA VIE CANADIENNE

DIVISION: VIII B

AUTEUR: Natm. Kattan, Montréal

BUT: Un essai sur l'immigrant et ses problèmes. M. Kattan étudie les
Néo-Canadiens à Montréal, leur comportement et le milieu dans
lequel ils évoluent, les motifs qui les poussent à choisir tel
groupe plutôt que tel autre, etc.

METHODE: L'auteur d'aband retrace les étapes de l'intégration de l'immigrant pour ensuite donner un aperçu de la vie du Néo-Canadien. Le travail suit trois formes: 1. un récit d'expériences personnelles; 2. l'expérience d'autres immigrants; 3. une généralisation et des suggestions.



SOMMAIRE:

Après avoir décrit le processus par lequel l'immigrant choisit le Canada plutôt que les Etats-Unis, M. Kattan démontre comment l'immigrant, dès son arrivée à Montréal, devra résoudre les problèmes du logement, de la langue et des premiers contacts sociaux. Le Néo-Canadien choisira-t-il d'apprendre le français ou l'anglais et pourquoi? A quelle école enverra-t-il ses enfants? Comment l'acceptera t-on dans son corps de métier ou de profession? Autant de questions auxquelles M. Kattan répond en relatant des expériences de nouveaux venus au Canada. L'auteur explore aussi la participation du Néo-Canadien à la vie politique et les efforts des partis à engager dans leurs rangs de nouveaux membres. En ce qui a trait à la vie sociale des immigrants, la thèse veut que ce soit l'étape la plus difficile de l'intégration culturelle. Les mariages mixtes sont des exceptions et les loisirs au sein du groupe ethnique démontrent combien on tient à sauvegarder le patrimoine. A Montréal, malgré les efforts de différents clubs et individus, e.g. l'aide aux voyageurs, la Société St-Jean Baptiste, on he parvient pas à détruire ce sentiment d'insécurité et de soupçon de la part des Canadiens français à l'égard des Néo-Canadiens.

CONCLUSIONS:

La modification du destin du Canada français, selon M. Kattan, aurait rendu "l'intégration de l'immigrant au Canada anglais encore plus problématique et plus difficile qu'auparavant". Les structures politiques du Canada se trouvent elles-mêmes en question et là où on compte dans des postes administratifs et les postes clefs un Canadien français et un



Canadien anglais, selon que l'on considère les minorités comme ayant des droits égaux, il faudrait aussi un nombre de Néo-Canadiens. "Il serait malheureux, conclut M. Kattan, si dans la refonte de la structure du pays, dans le réaménagement des rapports de force et de puissance entre les Canadiens anglais et les Canadiens français, on ne songerait pas à instituter un mécanisme qui permettrait aux autres groupes ethniques de participer à l'administration du pays et de prendre part au pouvoir réel". L'auteur dit qu'il n'existe pas de solution magique, mais un ensemble de compromis: 1) reconnaissance de l'égalité du français, ce qui permettrait la revalorisation de la culture française au Canada et inciterait davantage le Néo-Canadien à appartenir au groupe francophond; 2) une politique adéquate d'immigration qui tiendrait compte des besoins réels de main-d'oeuvre dans la province.

Ces suggestions pratiques découlent d'une observation de fait en fonction d'un idéal à atteindre – soit l'intégration, mais non l'assimilation des Néo-Canadiens à la vie canadienne. Toute autre optique donnerait des résultats différents.

Autorisé par <u>Kenneth D. MicRae</u> Surveillant



ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM



RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Document: 6

674 B (section E)

Date:

November 9, 1965.

SYNOPSIS - RESEARCH REPORTS

prepared by Ellen Hepner

(checked by E. Van Every)

TOPIC: THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE SCANDINAVIAN ETHNIC

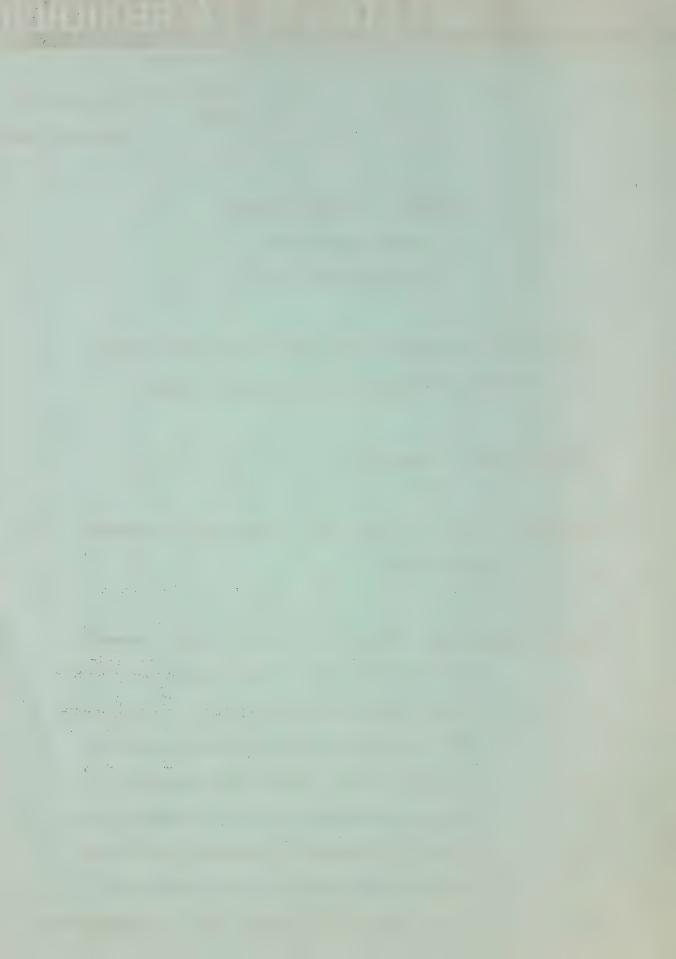
GROUPS TO THE CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF CANADA

DIVISION: VIII B - Contract No. 4

AUTHOR: Mr. W. J. Lindal, Q.C. (Judge Lindal is a prominent Icelandic Canadian)

NATURE OF THE REPORT: (88 pages, double-spaced; 5 pages of appendix)

A generalized, descriptive and rather subjective essay in which the author has used the historical approach. The early history of the Scandinavians is outlined, followed by a description of their life in Canada: when they came; where they settled; what they have accomplished. The author eulogizes the nature of the Scandinavian character on which he says, "the direct cultural contribution to the building of the Canadian nation by the Scandinavian rests." He suggests that the



tendency of the Scandinavian is to assimilate with and become an integral part of Canadian life.

SUMMARY:

The report is divided into seven parts.

Part One (pp. 1-8) consists of a basic history of the Scandinavian people. The author describes their explorations and conquests, emphasizing the fact that wherever they settled they assimilated with the native inhabitants of the region.

Part Two (pp. 9-34) describes in detail (and in glowing terms) the Icelandic contribution to Canada including the Icelandic settlements and their early pioneers, and the cultural, athletic and educational achievements of these settlers and their descendants.

In <u>Part Three</u> (pp. 35-42) dealing with the Finnish contribution to Canada, the author discusses the working bilingualism of Finland (Finnish and Swedish). He also mentions briefly the varying political affiliations of the Finnish immigrants to Canada.

Part Four (pp. 43-51) describes the Norwegian immigrant,

Norwegian settlements and the Lutheran schools established by the Norwegians.

Part Five (pp. 52-63) deals with the Swedish settlements, early pioneers and the shift in population from the Prairies to the West Coast.

Swedish publications and cultural activities are discussed in some detail.



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Part Six (pp. 64-75) describes the Danish people in Canada, beginning with the Danish explorations and settlements. The author goes on to describe Danish organizations and publications and concludes this section with a list of some prominent Danish-Canadians.

CONCLUSIONS:

Judge Lindal attempts to describe the Scandinavian character here: love of freedom, a sense of individualism and a great respect for democracy and he attributes these characteristics to the historical development of the Scandinavian countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Authorized by Kenneth D. Pucker
Supervisor

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RESEARCH * BULLETIN * DE LA RECHERCHE

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

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Date:

674 B (section E)

le 6 janvier 1966

SYNOPSIS - RAPPORTS DE LA RECHERCHE

préparé par J.P. Ricard

SUJET: EVOLUTION DE L'EDUCATION AU QUEBEC

DIVISION: VI - Contrat no. 12

AUTEURS: Guy Rocher, directeur du département de sociologie, Université de Montréal

David Munroe, Vice-Chairman; Superior Council of Education, Quebec

NATURE DU RAPPORT: (39 pages). Il s'agit d'un essai sur le système d'éducation au Québec. C'est une analyse de l'historique du système, de sa philosophie, et de son renouveau. Le rapport se divise en quatre chapitres.



SOMMAIRE:

(Chapitre 1)

Dans ce premier chapitre, les auteurs attirent notre attention sur l'universalité de l'évolution des différents systèmes d'éducation. Je cite: "Presque tous les pays connaissent présentement des réformes de l'enseignement ... sans doute ces réformes ne répondent pas toutes aux mêmes besoins d'un pays à l'autre, pas plus qu'elles ne se réalisent partout suivant une même évolution..."

Les auteurs s'attardent également sur l'importance de ces réformes:

On a pris conscience que l'éducation doit faire partie intégrante de toute politique nationale".

Dans ce chapitre, l'historique de l'évolution des systèmes d'éducation, est accentuée davantage sur celle de l'Amérique du Nord, c'est-à-dire
U.S.A. et Canada et surtout le Québec.

(Chapitre 11)

C'est des différents types d'institutions, à l'intérieur du système québécois, que les auteurs discutent dans le second chapitre.

Institutions telles que: école secondaire, collège classique, Instituts familiaux, High School, école normale, Institut de technologie, université, etc... Après avoir fait une synthèse de leurs origines, ils nous en expliquent le fonctionnement, le but, leur rôle, et surtout leur efficacité et leurs problèmes.



rôle et efficacité:

"Un système d'enseignement est le reflet des traditions, et des aspirations d'une société: on peut dire qu'au Québec, !'enseignement porte plus l'empreinte du passé que celle de l'avenir."

problèmes:

"Le nombre d'étudiants particulièrement du côté français s'est élevé rapidement rendant nécessaire la création de nouvelles universités..."

"Il est évident que les institutions existantes auront besoin d'être ordées pour se développer à leur pleine mesure, et qu'il faudra aussi pourvoir à des nouvelles fondations."

(Chapitre 111)

Le troisième chapitre traite des recommandations et des mises en application de la Commission royale sur l'enseignement au Québec. Rocher et Munroe mentionnent "les grandes lignes de réformes qui apparaissent assez nettement" tout en mentionnant "qu'il reste cependant un certain nombre de points sur lesquels aucune décision n'a encore été prise". Ils terminent en affirmant que "certaines injustices doivent être corrigées et une meilleure coordination établie pour éviter que les étudiants – adultes aussi bien que les jeunes ne se perdent pas dans le laby-rinthe des institutions, des sections ou des programmes".

(Chapitre IV)

Dans le quatrième et dernier chapitre, Rocher et Munroe touchent le problème de la confessionnalité des relations entre le système d'éducation pour les Québécois de langue anglaise et ceux de langue française, (catholique, protestant), et de l'influence des systèmes étrangers sur celui du Québec.



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"L'autonomie des secteurs confessionnels et linguistiques, a été poussée jusqu'à l'ignorance réciproque; il en est résulté un système d'enseignement morcelé en plusieurs parties indépendantes.

"Depuis 1875, les deux comités confessionnels du conseil de l'instruction publique doivent contracter une longue habitude de travail séparé et parallèle comme si ce que faisait l'un ne concernait absolument pas l'autre."

CONCLUSIONS:

Les auteurs ne tirent pas de conclusions générales.

Cependant pour clore l'étude, ceux-ci déclarent "que la matière dont les plans de cette réforme sont élaborés, le lien étroit établi entre les changements pédagogiques proposés et l'évolution sociale, économique et culturelle la vitalité et le sentiment d'urgence qui président à tout ce mouvement méritent la plus grande attention de la part de tous ceux qu'intéresse l'éducation moderne. Le Québec a commencé de se rendre compte que son système d'enseignement ne doit pas réfléter que ses traditions, mais aussi ses aspirations."

RECOMMANDATIONS:

Aucune.

Autorisé par 186 alea

Surveillant



